THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Office, 84 and 86 Fifth Avenue.
F. S. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING.
T. P. HOUSTON, M. P. REED.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY.
By mail, per year.....$5.00
Delivered by carriers, per week.....10 cts.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1870. NO. 39.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
Is the best and cheapest commercial and family newspaper published in Western Pennsylvania.
No farmer, mechanic or merchant should be without it.
TERMS:
Single subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....25
Clubs of ten.....1 10
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.
Address,
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

GENERAL NEWS.

GOTTSCHALK left $200,000.

CONDUCTORS of sound—Bandmasters.—*Judy.*

RISTORI doesn't draw full houses in Florence.

THE Khedive is coloring a $40,000 meerschaum.

A REALLY good play never "drags"—it "draws."—*Punch.*

PRINCE LEOPOLD's health is the cause of Victoria's anxiety.

STREET LOAFERS in Lynchburg, Va., are sent to the chain-gang.

MRS. STANTON's husband is writing a sketch of the New York bar.

A NEW YORKER has invented a glass coffin, on the principle of self-sealing cans.

ALASKA wants to be a Territory with a large T, instead of territory with a small t.

THE fattest woman in Philadelphia keeps a lager beer saloon and weighs 600 pounds.

ONE franc forty centimes was the reward that led to a murder in France the other day.

A BROADWAY policeman stands six feet nine, and is well calculated to overlook small offenders.

A CONSCIENTIOUS gambler in Chicago gives ten per cent. of his plunder to the Orphan Asylum.

CINCINNATI proposes to annex sufficient of its suburbs to make it a city of forty-two square miles.

A FUNERAL and a wedding drew two crowds in a New York church, Wednesday, within an hour of each other.

BLIGHTED affection has caused a Vermont youth of fifty to sell his house, live in a haymow in his barn, and never have his clothes washed.

MISS ANTHONY is half a century old next Tuesday, and so far from being ashamed of it, she holds a reception that day at the "Woman's Bureau."

A POUGHKEEPSIE school teacher punishes his pupils by compelling them to run 400 times around the school house. This is the way they pursue knowledge.

THE neighbors have interfered with a negro woman in Nashville, who hangs her little daughter up by the neck while whipping her by the hour with a rawhide.

DR. MARY WALKER was robbed by highwaymen the other day, who wouldn't have been so ungallant had they not supposed from her costume that she was a man.

TOPEKA, Kansas, has blocks of sandstone with human foot prints so gigantic that they can be referred only to the Cardiff giant, who, likely enough, used to jayhawk in that region.

THE House of Assembly of Minnesota, in Committee of the Whole, has adopted an amendment to the Constitution allowing females to vote. It is believed that the measure will be defeated in the Senate.

THE next steamer from South America will bring ministers from Chili, Bolivia and Ecuador, to attend the Peace Conference to be held at Washington, between the South American republics and Spain.

THE Internal Revenue officers in Mobile are sharp. They arrested a man the other day for giving a performance without license, because he passed around his hat after doing a few slight of-hand tricks in a hotel bar room.

THERE is no "professor of journalism" in Gen. Lee's college. There are twenty five scholarships for young men intending to make newspapers their business, and also arrangments for the practice of type setting and stenography.

RUMOR has it that petitions are in circulation about Parker's Landing for a new county, from parts of Butler, Armstrong, Venango and Clarion. What are the proposed boundaries, or the force at work in its favor, we have not learned.

LA CLOCHE, of Paris, mentions that all the well seeking and honest people of that city were at Victor Noir's funeral at Neuilly. If this is a fact it looks bad, and would leave a balance of about 1,800,000 persons who do not come under that category.

THE correspondent of the Dublin *Freeman*, writing from Rome under date of January 30th, says: "The Holy Father has issued an explanatory order relative to the recent bull against secret societies, which declares that the instrument applies to Fenian organizations in Ireland and America, in express terms. The decree is signed by the Sovereign Pontiff."

A BUFFALONIAN the other day rushed into the City Attorney's office, and in a very excited manner said he wanted a warrant. "What do you want?" asked the clerk. "A warrant!" repeated the man. "What do you want a warrant for?" inquired the clerk. "For scandal, sir! scandal on the street!" He was informed that scandal was unwarrantable in any case.

THE two rival Chinese theatres in San Francisco, the See Yup and the Hung Chien Keen, have had a row. The Hung Chien Guen brought out a sensational drama, six months long, that took all the patronage from the See Yup; and the other night the See Yup managers mustered all the ex-railroad constructors in town and proceeded to clear out the rival establishment. It was partially successful.

SUEL FOSTER, of Iowa, in the German-town *Telegraph*, says: "I keep twenty-five hogs to run in my orchard for the good of the fruit, the trees and the hogs. A year ago last June I gave ten dollars for a four weeks' old Chester white. At eighteen months I sold him, and he weighed four hundred and forty pounds, while my common hogs in the same pen weighed but two hundred and sixty pounds. By *unfaithfulness* in selecting a better stock of hogs, at this year lose $350.40."

FARMERS talk about an exhausted soil. Exhaustion is a myth, an impossibility. No soil can be exhausted of its dormant, nutrient elements These are deposited in the soil in inexhaustible measure; yet the soil may be forced into barrenness by too much manure and too little plowing. Right here is the first and grand mistake of unscientific farmers—those who by bone and muscle dig hard-earned products from an unwilling soil—those who complain that their manure heaps are insufficient to keep up the fertility of the farm—those who regret their inability to purchase commercial fertilizers like porgie chum and super-phosphates. Let me say to such, trust to recent manures less, and to plow more; there is money, there is success, in so doing.

STATE ITEMS.

GEN. IRWIN, the State Treasurer elect, was in the city yesterday.

MRS. C. M. TRIMBLY, the phrenologist, is holding forth at Oil city.

REV. MR. CLEVELAND, of Erie, has accepted a call from a church at Leetsdale.

SUDDEN deaths of old people are very numerous this season in all parts of the State.

MISS TENNESSEE CLAFLIN, the famous New York Wall street broker, is none other than the "wonderful child clairvoyant" who held forth at the Scott House some four years ago.

EVERYBODY remembers the Benninghoff robbery and the lively sensation that was created by the arrest of Henry Harley, D. H. Cady, and other citizens of Titusville, upon suspicion of having executed that little job. The parties understood an examination at Petroleum Centre, proved an alibi and were discharged. They subsequently brought suit against the Benninghoffs for the recovery of $100,000 damages sustained thereby, and this suit was tried at Franklin last week and was dismissed on the ground that there was not enough in it to warrant the charge.

OHIO ITEMS.

SPRINGFIELD has a boiler factory.

FORTY FOUR Common Pleas Judges in Ohio.

XENIA had four burglaries in one night last week.

DAYTON proposes to hold the State Fair at night by gas light.

COLUMBUS Council is inspecting Dayton Holly Water Works.

TOLEDO is to have a new factory, making wheels and bent work.

ROBERT DEXTER asks the Legislature to buy the St. Clair papers. It should.

By seating Blakeslee the Ohio House stands 57 Republicans to 55 Democrats.

THE Ohio river has had a greater average of depth this winter than for many years.

IT is probable that this winter teachers' certificates will be given validity for the whole State.

JUDGE HOAG was fifty-four years old. He leaves a wife and two children an estate of $1,000,000.

A TWO year old child of Shreve died from the lodging in its windpipe of a button it tried to swallow.

OVER fifty men left the Stranger's Home, Cincinnati, Monday, to work on plantations in Mississippi.

ANN ARBOR and four towns south have voted $155,000 aid to the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Railroad.

THE Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that James M. Brown, ex-Treasurer of Coshocton county, belongs to the penitentiary.

AN inmate of the Logan county infirmary has the biggest head in America, as an attempt to get him a hat proved. An extra sized block had to be made.

A township in HENRY county hired a lady music teacher by correspondence, and when she arrived she had occasion to ask if "de gemmen is going to back out."

SEPTEMBER 16th, 1822, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, James Moncreiff, who died February 1st, an honored ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of New York city.

In the northern part of Columbus, 40 members have organized the fourth Presbyterian church, named after Dr. James Hoge, founder of Onio Presbyterianism. Rev. J. C. Tidball is pastor.

SEVEN of the present corps of employes of the Ohio Reform Farm School, were once inmates of the school, and are now justly esteemed as efficient and faithful helpers. This is certainly a good record.

A CINCINNATI scamp sent *eleven* brick masons to do work at a Ricard's furniture factory, and before they went he borrowed a dollar of every one, "for telling him." Ricard's had no job, and eleven masons mourn eleven dollars gone.

A COMMITTEE of Investigation find $9,000 "irregularities" in the accounts of the Bucyrus School Board, and on Monday night their labors were rewarded by a brutal assault upon one of their number by Melanchlon Fulton, son of the President of the Board.

THE old Flying Morgan Horse died near Mechanicsburg, Jan. 27th, aged nearly 35 years. When 33 years old he paced a half mile in one minute and eighteen seconds, at Dayton. He is described as having been the finest pacing, road and saddle stallion in the State.

BARNEY KENNEDY, a young man employed on the Pan Handle Railroad, was knocked down and killed at Unrichville, by a tavern keeper named Roberts, last week. The deceased refused to pay for drinks ordered, and hence the murder. Roberts fled and has not been arrested.

SOME young seekers after knowledge set fire to an old shell, last Monday evening, at Wellsville, Columbiana county. They wanted to see whether it would go off. It went off. Pieces of it went a quarter of a mile. The young gentlemen went too. General excitement, but nobody hurt.

CINCINNATI is to be made fifty-four square miles, by annexing 50,000 people in Mount Auburn, Clifton, Avondale, Walnut Hills, Airmount, Corryville, Cumminsville, Winton Place, Sedamsville, Camp Washington, Pendleton, Linwood (all of the latter on the east), and all of Spring Grove Cemetery to the north.

THE other day a young man named Ochsenbine, living two miles east of St. Clairsville, undertook to clean a gun, and preparatory to doing so put his mouth to the muzzle and his foot on the hammer in order to blow though the barrel. The gun proved to be loaded; his foot slipped off the hammer and discharged the load through his head, killing him instantly.

FOUR miles from West Union are the remains of a wall which can be traced in a zigzig course for several hundred yards. There are places where acres of ground are covered with flints, arrow heads, stone pestles, stone axes, &c., showing the camping place of some body. There are many such places in Adams county. They probably belong to the worn out race that have left their footprints all over the continent, and more especially in Mexico. Several of the mounds have been opened, and the remains of bones of a gigantic size and trinkets of a peculiar and fanciful shape have been unearthed. They have stood for years, as is evidenced from the fact that trees are found growing on them with hundreds of annular rings.

THEY have a boy in Scioto county, aged fifteen years, who stands six feet one inch high, measuring around the shoulders three feet eleven inches, forty-one inches around the chest, forty-two inches around the hips, weighing 188 pounds, and wears No. 10 boots. He recently announced his willingness to test his strength with any boy of the same age in America. This challenge was promptly responded to by Benjamin F. Kiplinger, of Rock county, Indiana, fifteen years of age, six feet eight inches in his stocking feet, measuring round the shoulders fifty seven inches, forty six inches around the chest, forty six inches around the hips, weighs 235 pounds, wears No. 12 boots, and says he is willing to try his strength at the scales, or in any other way that said Crawford can agree upon, for a wager of $1,000 on each side, time and place to be agreed upon hereafter.

Children's Parties.

The *Lancet* has the following admirable observations on children's parties, a subject akin to the "late hours" recently discussed in the papers:

Children's parties are among the many peculiarities of our present social life. The scale and style of them at the present day are quite peculiar. The little guests are summoned two or three weeks beforehand, probably by gilt edged circulars, and in terms formal and complimentary; they assemble in the evening, and stay well on towards midnight.

We shall leave to others the consideration of the moral consequence with all the forms of fashionable society, and shall confine ourselves to a consideration of the physical consequences, which we take to be injurious and undeniable.

Children are excited beforehand, and still more at the time. They are dressed insufficiently; they dance themselves into great fatigue; they eat and drink, at late evening hours, what would try their digestion badly enough in the mid day vigor; and worst of all, they lose from two to six hours' sleep.

The ulterior consequences of this disarrangement of their habits and their functions are paleness, languor, and the development of various other ailments. By all means let children have their own gatherings, but let them be within reasonable hours. Let food be simple, dress sufficient and warm. And above all, let not the precious hours of sleep be curtailed just when, by reason of excitement and exhaustion, they need to be extended.

What pleasure are children to get out of society when they become young men and women, if they are to be satiated and exhausted with formal and late evening parties when they have barely got into their teens?

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HOUSE: Bill Authorizing Payment of War Damages in Certain Counties—Ohio River Bridges.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Feb. 14, 1870.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WAR DAMAGES.

Mr. DILL, of Adams, introduced a bill authorizing the payment of damages sustained by the citizens of Pennsylvania during the war with the rebellion, and providing means therefor, providing that

WHEREAS, The correlative rights of the support of the citizens and protection by the State are the basis of government:

AND WHEREAS, Citizens of York, Perry, Cumberland, Franklin, Adams, Fulton and Bedford counties have at all times supported the State, paid their *pro rata* of taxes and sustained the General Government;

AND WHEREAS, During the rebellion the State and Commonwealth governments impressed the property of citizens of said counties for public use without compensation, and failed to protect citizens whose property was destroyed by the common enemy, and they alone having suffered the injuries of the ravages of war without compensation;

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature, by acts of 1863, 1866 and 1868, authorized the investigation of alleged injuries and adjudication of damages, and the record of the same now remains on the file of Auditor General's office, wherein the amount of damages claimed is set forth;

AND WHEREAS, The Commonwealth recognizes her duty to protect citizens in return for their support, and affirms her right to demand indemnity from the General Government, and desires to provide for the payment of the remainder of the damages so adjudicated; therefore,

Be it enacted, That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer be authorized to borrow, on the first of June next, on the credit of Commonwealth, in such amounts and at such rates as they deem necessary, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and issue loan certificates or bonds at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at Philadelphia, which securities shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, payable as follows: one-half at any time after five years and within ten years, and the remainder at any time after seven years and within twelve, and signed by the Governor, State Treasurer, Auditor General, and endorsed "Rebel Raid Bonds," and registered in the Farmers and Mechanics Bank; the proceeds of the whole loan, including premiums, to be applied to the payment of the residue of the claims for damages aforesaid.

The bill also provides that the second and fifth sections of the act creating a loan for the redemption of over due bonds, approved February 2, 1867, be made applicable to this loan.

In addition to the amount raised by the loan provided in the first section, the State Treasurer is authorized to pay upon the claims aforesaid out of any moneys in the State Treasury five hundred thousand dollars, on the 15th day of March, 1870, and three hundred thousand dollars on the first day of June, 1870, and three hundred thousand in June and December in each year there after until the whole amount of said claim has been paid.

It shall be the duty of the State Treasurer immediately after the receipt of the loan, and after the dates when the proportions are made, to divide the several amounts among the counties in which losses were sustained, and to notify them of the same.

Said claims shall be first examined and approved by Levi Maish and Arthur M. Greene, for York, David Wills and Wm. McLean, for Adams, W. F. Sadler and John R. Miller, for Cumberland and Perry, A. Sutton and J. H. Longenecker, for Bedford and Fulton, Thos. McGowen and J. W. Douglass, for Franklin.

Mr. DILL moved the bill be made the special order for Wednesday afternoon. Lost, it requiring a two-thirds vote.

Yeas—Messrs. Adair, Albright, Beans, Bowman, Brobst, Bunn, Carlin, Church, Cloud, Conley, Cooper, Coray, Dailey, Deninger Dill (Adams), Eschbach, Forsyth, Harvey, Hill, Hong, Hursh, Keene, Kelly, Laslin, Long, Longenecker, McAteer, McKinstry, McMahon, Maxwell, Meyer, Milliken, Montgomery, Mooney, Porter (Cambria,) Porter (York,) Roberts, Robison, Rohrer, Schwartz, Sedgewick, Skinner, Smith, Snyder, Souls (Schuylkill,) Stevens, Thomas, Wiley—47.

Nays—Messrs. Ames, Bolleau, Brown, Buffington, Chamberlain, Craig, Darlington, Davis, Dill, (Union) Elliott, Engelman, Johnston, (Philadelphia) Keech, Kerr, Kreps, Leslie, McCracken, McCreary, McJunkin, Marshall, Millar, (Allegheny) Pearson, Schnatterly, Scott, Shurlock, Steele, (Armstrong) Stokes, Stone, Tyler, Van Horn, Weidman, Webb, Wheeler, White, Woolever, Strang—42.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

The bill authorizing the Governor to appoint Notaries Public was passed.

SELLING COAL AT AUCTION.

Mr. ELLIS, of Schuylkill, introduced bill prohibiting the sale of coal by public auction.

OHIO RIVER NAVIGATION.

Mr. WALTON, of Allegheny, presented the following:

WHEREAS, The Ohio river is the only channel through which the coal and bulky products of Western Pennsylvania can cheaply reach the consumer in the South and West, and

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States, in order to render less dangerous the navigation of said river, and thereby stimulate inland commerce between all the points connected with the great system of navigable rivers, intersecting at that point, have made liberal appropriations to remove all natural obstructions between the source of the Ohio and Louisville; and

WHEREAS, The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are constructing two railroad bridges across said river between Pittsburgh and the mouth of the "Big Sandy," which will greatly and permanently obstruct the navigation thereof by the present and only economical mode of transporting coal over said river; and

WHEREAS, Two large steamers and a great number of licensed coal-barges by reason of unavoidable collision with the unfinished piers of said bridges have already been wrecked and lost; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, that our Senators are hereby instructed, and our Representatives in Congress requested, to urge upon Congress the great necessity of enacting such laws as will prevent the completion of said bridges across said river, and the construction of other bridges, unless said bridges shall have one span over the main channel, or water way, at least four hundred feet in the clear, and in all other respects be made conformable to the importance and necessities of said river commerce.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—In the State Senate to-day a memorial was presented asking Congress for a grant of all public lands unsold in the State for educational purposes.

The House bill endowing Lincoln Institute as a Normal Shcool for colored teachers passed unanimously.

The Committee on Penitentiary were instructed to report on the feasibility of a State Reform School for juveniles in connection with the Penitentiary.

—Rev. Father Preston preached at New York on Sunday in defense of the dogma of papal infallibility. Rev. Wm. Young, of the same city, favored the congregation of St. Pauls church with a discourse against sensation story papers, and Rev. Mr. Boole sermonized at Cooper Institute in favor of the Bible in public schools.

MORMONDOM.

Municipal Election Trouble at Salt Lake —Opposition to the Orthodox — Great Excitement.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, February 14.—A special from Ogden says the election for city officers takes place in Salt Lake on Monday. The Orthodox Mormon Church nominated their ticket a few days ago. An opposition ticket, supported by the Smythe and Godbeite Gentiles, was to be nominated on Thursday night. When the parties reached the hall it was filled by Brighamites and a large number of secret ward police, who went through the farce of nominating the orthodox ticket, giving the opposition to understand that they could do no business there. The general opinion is that if an opposition ticket is attempted, serious trouble will result. Brigham Young is making preparations to visit the extreme southern portion of the Territory. The Godbeites say it is more to shift the responsibility of the election trouble from himself.

There is great excitement at Salt Lake. Under present circumstances it is doubtful whether any opposition ticket will be attempted.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 14.—The municipal election passed off quietly, with the best of order at the polls. The orthodox ticket was elected by a large majority. The authorities discountenanced women voting at this election. Some half dozen or so voted, however. Both tickets were voted for.

The weather has been so pleasant for the last two weeks that gardening has been commenced.

The Legislature still continues in session.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Sunday services in Kit Burns' rat pit, in New York, were largely attended.

—Two of the heaviest Life Insurance companies of New York have established agencies in London.

—In Cincinnati on Sunday a child of Isaac Loeb died from taking creosote, carlessly left within its reach.

—John Sheppard and James Miles, champion pedestrians, commence a hundred miles walking match at Memphis to-day.

—Prof. Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph, delivered an address to the African Colonization Society, at New York, on Sunday.

—The Williamsburg (N. Y.) Mormons are about entering into negotiations for the purchase of a Gentile church edifice in the suburbs of the city.

—John Gabral, while watching a newly plastered house in Chicago, went to sleep in a room where a coal fire was burning, and was suffocated by the gas.

—Maurice Conners, residing in Chicago, fatally injured himself yesterday by falling down stairs at his residence, while in an intoxicated condition.

—Supervisor Dwyer has ordered the seizure, at Cleveland, of Dolmer's house, with 125 barrels of high wines. He directed the closing of Altin & Deihl's distillery, and their arrest, for violation of revenue laws.

—The report that Captain Francisco De Porto, who fought a duel last summer with a Spanish editor, had been killed in a duel with some party at Niagara Falls, is a canard. The Captain is alive and well in New York city.

—A little girl, four years old, daughter of James Reigert, residing in Chicago, died yesterday morning of strangulation, from the effects of a screw which she put in her mouth and which lodged in her throat in such manner as to defeat all attempts to dislodge it.

—Contrary to expectation the question of the Bible in the public schools was not decided in the Supreme Court at Cincinnati on Saturday. It is understood that each of the Judges has written an opinion, but nothing has transpired as to what the decision may be.

—The annual election for directors of the Dubuque and Sioux city railroad resulted in the choice of Morris K. Jessup, Thomas H. Knox, Walter H. Burns and John F. Slater. Mr. Slater, of Norwich, Conn., is elected in place of John S. Kennedy, of New York.

—Havana is agitated over the birth in that city of a Cuban princess. The mother is the beautiful Amelia Bourbon *nee* Howell, who ran away from Europe with Prince Dan Louis de Bourbon of Spanish blood who were joined in wedlock by a New York city police justice in March, 1869.

—The bookkeeper of Tolman & Kim, druggists, in Chicago, (name not given) was detected a few days since stealing opium, morphine and quinine from his employers, to whom he is owing to having taken eight thousand dollars' worth. The relatives of the bookkeeper settled with the firm and he was allowed to go to Canada in consideration of the respectability of his family.

—The Mexican Congress, before adjourning, invested Juarez with ample powers, thus making him dictator. The unpopularity of Juarez has been augmented by his extravagant outlay in entertaining Mr. Seward, and by the suspicion that there was some real estate transaction lurking in the affair of Isthmus. It is believed in Vera Cruz that Juarez will not be able to retain power longer than four months.

—J. N. Stiles, City Attorney, has brought suits against twenty-one foreign insurance companies, doing business in Chicago, for $100 each. A law of Illinois every foreign insurance company, doing business there through agents, is required to pay two per cent. of its gross earnings into the city treasury. The agents of the companies prosecuted have neglected or refused to comply with the law. The first suit commenced is against the Astor Insurance Company, of New York.

—Edward Rummel, Secretary of State, of Illinois, has refused to respond to the summons issued by the grand jury of Cook county to appear before them and bring with him the original petition by which the sentence of Wash, the wife murderer, was commuted from hanging to imprisonment for life. Yesterday morning the District Attorney applied to the Court for an attachment upon which to bring the Secretary *nolens volens* before the grand jury. The Judge will decide to-day whether the case is one of contempt.

—Special correspondence from Rome gives the present tone of opinion among the prelates and lawyers attending upon the sessions of the Great Council. It is certain that much confusion exists among the members of the Council, and that the two factions, the Ultramontanes led by Manning of Westminster, and the Antononists by Dupanioup of Orleans, are engaged in an excited warfare. In private sessions at the Quirinal it is asserted that not all of the American Bishops are Ultramontane. The Bishop of Savannah has argued in Council against the opportunus of the Syllabus, and sundry other American Fathers have refused to sign the Papal infallibility petition of the Pope.

—Letters received from Mr. Seward, now at Havana, state that the ex-Secretary proposes as soon as the situation in Mayti will permit, to visit that country, with a view, after short delay there, to go in, to proceed to San Domingo, where he intends to remain until April, and thus avoid the severe March weather at his home at New York. It is believed that Mr. Seward's presence in the Dominican Republic will assist materially in settling the somewhat unsatisfactory condition of affairs that appear to prevail in the Republic, and which appear to be the result of the attempt to carry into effect his policy concerning the cession of that country to The United States. His health is much improved.

—Jno. J. Roe, senior partner of Jno. J. Roe & Co., the heaviest pork packing house in St. Louis, died suddenly on Monday of appoplexy. Mr. Roe was on 'Change at noon, in good health. At two P. M. he attended the election of directors of the State Saving Association, of which he was President; at three o'clock attended a meeting of directors of the Memphis Packet Company, of which he was Vice President, and after chatting about an hour on business matters, suddenly fell backward gasping for breath, and died before a physician could reach him. Mr. Roe was one of the most prominent men in the city, and his death will create a void in business circles that will be difficult to fill. He came from Ohio about thirty years ago, and was for a long time connected with river interests, and commanded several fine steamers. He subsequently engaged in mercantile pursuits, amassed a fortune of about three million dollars, and was known throughout the Union as one of the largest provision operators in the country. He was sixty one years old, and leaves a wife and two children.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

[The telegraph lines worked badly last night, owing to the rain storm in the east, and hence we are without our usual variety of news.]

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Georgia Affairs—The Printing Bureau—Salaries of United States Court Judges—The Mississippi Bill. HOUSE: Substitute for the Senate Currency Bill—Cuban Belligerent Rights.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, February 14, 1870.

SENATE.

The Vice President submitted various Executive documents, including the report of the Secretary of War upon Georgia affairs. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

The credentials of Messrs. Hill and Miller, Senators elect from Georgia had the same reference.

Mr. MORTON made a statement relative to the printed circular circulated this morning in the Senate, containing charges against himself and Mr. Fenton, that they and their favorites were managing the Printing Bureau. Personally he cared nothing about such documents, but stated that of three hundred and twenty-five employes in that bureau, but eight or nine were from Indiana, of whom only two or three were appointed at his instance. He asked the reference of the circular to the Printing Committee, so that the persons making the charges might appear and be heard.

At Mr. EDMUNDS suggestion the Committee was directed to investigate and report upon the truth or falsity of the charges.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported with amendment the bill to increase the salaries of the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. The bill provides that after January 1st, 1870, the salary of the Chief Justice shall be $12,000, and of each Associate Justice $10,000. The amendment provides that the salary of Circuit Judges shall be $6,500, and of District Judges $5,000.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to enforce the 15th amendment. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The unfinished business, the Mississippi bill, coming up under the order, a motion was made by Mr. CHANDLER to postpone it so as to proceed with business reported from the Committee on Commerce. The yeas and nays resulted 24 to 24. The Vice President gave the casting vote in the negative and the Mississippi bill was then proceeded with.

Mr. HOWARD spoke at length on the Constitutional question and in favor of the imposition of conditions upon the admission of the State.

He was followed by Messrs. Morton and Yates on the same side and Mr. Carpenter in favor of the unconditional admission.

Executive session was held, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DYER offered a resolution in reference to extra pay of the Missouri State militia. Referred.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE offered a resolution declaring it the opinion of the House that the business interests of the country require an increase in the volume of circulating currency and instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report as soon as possible a bill increasing the currency to an amount of at least $50,000,000.

Mr. WARD moved to table the resolution.

The resolution was not tabled—73 to 93, which

Mr. INGERSOLL characterized as a healthy indication.

The morning hour having expired, the resolution went over till next Monday.

The vote in detail was as follows: *Yeas*—Messrs. Ames, Axtell, Banks, Barnum, Beaman, Benton, Bird, Blair, Brooks, (of Mass.), Brooks (of New York), Buckly, Buffington, Burchard, Churchill, Cowles, Cox, Davis (of New York), Dawes, Dixon, Duvall, Ela, Ferris, Fisher, Fitch, Garfield, Getz, Gilfillan, Haight, Hale, Hill, Hoar, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Jenckes, Kelly, Kellogg, Kelsey, Knapp, Laflin, Lynch, McGrew, Mercer, Morrell, (Pa.) Morrill, (Me.) Negley, O'Neill, Peters, Platt, Poland, Potter, Randall, Reading, Sargent, Sawyer, Schumacker, Scofield, Sheldon, (Vt.) Sloconm, Smith, (Vt.) Starkweather, Stevens, Stiles, Strong, Tanner, Tillman, Townsend, Twitchell, Van Auken, Ward, Washburn, (Wis.) Washburn, (Mass.) Wheeler, Willard and Woodward—73.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Armstrong, Asper, Beck, Benjamin, Biggs, Bingham, Bales, Bowen, Boyd, Buckley, Burdett, Burr, Cobb (of Wisconsin,) Coburn, Cook, Conger, Crebs, Dewees, Dockery, Cox, Dyer, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferry, Finkelnburg, Gibson, Galladay, Green, Griswold, Hawkins, Howley, Hay, Heflin, Hoge, Holman, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones, (North Carolina) Jones, (Ky.,) Judd, Kerr, Knott, Lash, Lawrence, Loughridge, Logan, Marshall, Mayham, Maynard, McCormick, McCrary, McKenzie, McNeely, Moore, (Ohio,) Morgan, Mungen, Myers, Niblack, Orth, Packard, Packer, Paine, Palmer, Phelps, Pomeroy, Prosser, Reeves, Rice, Ridgeway, Rogers, Shanks, Sheldon, (La.,) Smith, (Oregon.) Smith, (Iowa,) Stevenson, Stone, Stoughton, Strader, Swann, Taylor, Trumbull, Tyner, Van Horn, Voorhees, Welker, Wells, Wilkinson, Wilson, (Minn.,) Wilson, (Ohio,) Witcher and Wood—93.

The bill to supply deficiencies for the Naval and Military Academy appropriation was taken from the Speaker's table.

The Senate amendments were concurred in, and a Committee of Conference ordered.

Mr. MORGAN, introduced a bill as a substitute for the Senate currency bill. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

It provides for the repeal of all laws authorizing the issue of national bank notes, and for issuing gold treasury notes to the amount of $500,000,000. It requires the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel and destroy matured bonds deposited by National Banks as security in the Treasury, and to redeem in treasury notes the bank notes issued on such bonds; to return to banks the non-matured bonds in redemption of bank notes; to destroy all bank notes received by the United States as taxes or otherwise; to substitute for them an equal amount of greenbacks, and to pay to depositors of bonds treasury notes at par equal to the difference between the nominal value of bonds deposited and amount of bank currency issued on them. The Secretary of the Treasury is also required to give notice by publication to the holders of the 5-20 bonds that $200,000,000 of the same, to be designated by number, date and amount, will be paid in treasury notes at par. On failure to present such bonds for payment within six weeks after such notice, the interest on the same shall cease. It also provides that all taxes and imposts of every kind payable to the United States shall be received in gold and silver or treasury notes, at the option of the payer, and that upon the redemption of the public debt all outstanding treasury notes shall be redeemed at par in gold or silver.

Mr. Morgan's calculation is that by the adoption of this substitute $340,000,000 of the public debt will be paid and the currency increased $200,000,000.

Mr. LOGAN called up the resolution offered by him on the third of February, as follows:

WHEREAS, The people of Cuba have for more than fifteen months carried on active hostilities against Spain for the purpose of gaining their independence and establishing a Republican Government; and whereas, they have established and still maintain a *de facto* Government, and now occupy with their armies and control a large portion of said Island; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire what reasons now exist, if any, why the Republic of Cuba should not be recognized by the government as a belligerent, and as such entitled to the rights of a belligerent.

He had no doubt of the correctness of the position he took, nor of the justness of the cause he espoused, and as long as he could raise his voice in behalf of the cause he would advocate the progress of liberty and the enlargement of humanity.

On motion of Mr. WOOD, the President was asked by what authority the Spanish war vessels were to be repaired at the Boston Navy Yard.

Mr. PAINE moved a suspension of the rules and adoption of the resolution offered by him last week, as to the mode of choosing special Committees on Elections.

The rules were not suspended—yeas 78, nays 104.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, introduced a bill to reduce the number of officers of the navy.

The House, in Committee, took up the Legislative Appropriation bill, but rose after disposing of only two pages and the House adjourned.

CINCINNATI.

The Fermentation Difficulty—Removal of a Gauger—The Social Evil—Lectures on Romanism, &c., &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, February 14.—The cases involving the validity of the forty-eight hour rule for fermentation on manufactured spirits, recently begun in the State court, will by consent of all parties be transferred to-morrow to the United States Circuit Court, where they will come up early on the merits.

The recent removal of Captain Naughton, gauger in the second district, for alleged disrespect shown to superiors, has created a great deal of dissatisfaction. He has the reputation of being one of the best officers in the district, and was appointed on the urgent recommendation of Governor Hayes.

The seven women indicted by the recent grand jury for keeping houses of ill fame pleaded guilty and were fined each one hundred dollars. One man, indicted for the same offense, pleaded guilty and was sent to the workhouse for sixty days.

A Dutchman was stabbed yesterday at the Union House, Storrs township, by Joseph Larmouth, and probably fatally wounded.

Rev. J. G. White, who has created a commotion in some circles of late, is lecturing on Romanism this week in Newport, and will begin lectures in this city next Sunday.

The work on the Cincinnati College building, recently badly damaged by fire, has begun. An additional story will be added and the building greatly improved.

The Insurrection in Mexico.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, February 14, 1870.

The Vera Cruz correspondence gives a summary of events in Mexico to the beginning of February. The insurrection against Juarez is making rapid progress. The strength of the Revolutionists is in the very heart of the Republic. Liberals, Conservatives and Imperialists are reunited and make common cause against Juarez. The insurgents have complete possession of the State of San Luis Potosi, Zacatlan and Jalesco, and they are gaining ground in Queretaro, Durango, Sinaloa and Tamaulipa.

An extensive conspiracy against the Government has been discovered in Puebla, and there are symptoms of revolution even to Vera Cruz. The city of San Luis Potosi is the head of the rebellion. General Negrete is in Sinas preparing to swoop down on the National Capital, and has registered an oath to shoot Juarez, Romero and Mejia on sight.

Two battles have been fought in the neighborhood or San Luis. The result of the first battle was doubtful, but in second the Government troops were badly beaten. General Escobedo now commands the National army, and General Agriene is Generalissimo of the Revolutionists.

PETROLEUM REPORT.

Production for January.

The Oil City *Times*, one of our very best exchanges from the oil regions, yesterday contained a lengthy report of the petroleum production of fifty-one districts represented in the Petroleum Producers' Association of Oil City. We glean the following items therefrom:

Number of barrels of oil on hand at the wells at close of the month, 109,494; number of barrels of oil delivered from wells during the month, 360,933; aggregate, 470,427. Deduct number of barrels on hand at close of last month, 120,599, leaves the production for January, 349,918, or an average per day of 11,287 6-10. Number of wells producing during month, 1,882. Average daily production from each well, 5 9-10 barrels. Number of wells being drilled, 442. Wells, 144 were commenced during the month, of which 129 were completed; 46 wells were abandoned and 12 old ones started.

In the remarks accompanying the report for December, it was stated that entire account for that month was for 11. The January report is offered with the same reservation, though it is known to be more nearly correct than that for December; and it is believed that a continuance of the diligence and faithfulness which have characterized the labors of the gentlemen engaged in getting up this and the previous reports, will eventually furnish to the public a perfect and complete monthly statement of the oil mining business of Pennsylvania.

The December report gave 1,783 as the total number of producing wells. In making up the present statement it was found that 71 wells then producing were not reported, making the actual increase in the number of wells producing in January over December 52 instead of 9, as the tables show.

The 47 wells omitted were yielding a total of 325 barrels per day, which, added to the total amount then reported, makes 11,454 barrels as the actual daily product for December. With this correction made, the daily production of January shows a falling off of 166 barrels; and this decrease has been general throughout the fields, except Parker's Landing, where the production has increased 392 barrels per day.

There were 377 wells drilling in December and 432 in January—an increase of 65.

PETROLEUM ITEMS.

The Shirk well, on Cottage Hill, recently completed, is doing six barrels daily, but the owners not satisfied with its production intend to torpedo

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

TUESDAY, FEB. 15, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 60½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 92½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 119⅝@119¾.

MEXICO again enjoys its annual revolution. The present movement, against the dictatorial authority of JUAREZ, is rapidly spreading over the "Republic;" it displays, thus far, all the needful elements for a final success, but, like so many of its precedents, may fall at the last moment, through the dissensions of the numberless insurgent leaders.

THE VOTE on the XVth amendment in the Kansas Legislature was almost unanimous. There are but few Democrats in that body, and of these, five or six voted in the affirmative; one of them remarking as he did so that "while he belonged to the Democratic party, *he also belonged to the present age.*" Kansas must surely be a progressive State, when it carries even Democrats along. In Pennsylvania they are still moored fast, just where they were in 1850, and would seize upon a fugitive slave as keenly as ever if there were any. Times and circumstances may change, but our Democrats don't change with them. They don't belong to the present age.

IT IS DUE TO THE material interests of Western Pennsylvania, that the Legislature should not hesitate to approve the resolutions in which Representative WALTON has embodied our just demands for some freedom in the navigation of the Ohio. These resolutions state the case, both as it is and as it should be, with great clearness and precision. There can be no two opinions upon the abstract question of right. There are no two opinions, in this part of the Commonwealth, upon the flagrant invasion of these rights which the existing situation presents. And there should be no two opinions at Harrisburg, upon the imperative duty of our Legislature, to make the voice of Pennsylvania heard and respected, in upholding the undeniable claims of her people.

TARIFF ON SUGAR.

In the revised tariff bill, reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, the duty on unrefined sugar is reduced from three to two cents per pound. On clarified and refined it has not been reduced, although the classification has been changed. The refining of sugar has long been an extensive and important branch of national industry, and one which can be, and is, prosecuted largely in the cities situated on and near to the Mississippi and its [illegible]. Home competition is so sharp [illegible] or no refined sugar has been [illegible] for some years. The free [illegible] grumbling at the bill, because [illegible] break down the protection under which this large and important interest has grown up. The effect of the bill [illegible] passes in its present shape, will be [illegible] duce the price of sugars of all [illegible] about 8 or 10 per cent., prov[illegible] cent trouble [illegible] ve not affected the outside market. T[illegible] of sugar in Louisiana and Te[illegible] ever, is reviving, and may c[illegible] ance the effects of that disturbance.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Many parts of the country are very much agitated over the question of Female suffrage. As nobody seems to want it or care about it here, we have said little or nothing on the subject. In the Illinois Constitutional Convention it has been proposed to have the matter decided by the votes of all the women of the State over twenty-one years of age, the other sex to have no vote at all on that question. Should a majority of them say by their ballots that they wish to be voters, why then let the word "male" be stricken out of the Constitution, so that both sexes shall have equal right to vote. This is the most sensible proposition we have seen; for really we have all along been of the opinion that only a small minority of the gentler sex coveted this responsibility. What business have we to force it upon them if they do not desire it? If we give them the *right* to vote, it becomes their *duty* to exercise it, however repugnant it may be to their feelings. We have said that this Illinois proposition is sensible, because if the women themselves shall vote it down, that will settle the question, and the country will no more be bothered with it.

THE POINT BRIDGE.

An application is to be made to the Legislature, to authorize the construction of a bridge from the Point, in this city, across both the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. This is a project which ought to have a careful consideration, before any decided action be had for its accomplishment in any form of structure. The selection of the particular form should also be provided for, with due safeguards against any possible invasion of navigation interests, and with the approbation of the municipal authorities on each side of the water.

We cannot now discover the actual necessity for any bridge at that point. It is not so far, on either river, from the nearest bridges already spanning these streams, to the extremity of the tongue of land at which the city terminates, as to cause at present any serious inconvenience either to the residents or to the manufacturing interests below the two suspension bridges. When it is considered how great an inconvenience the proposed new structure, in any practicable form, may prove to the marine interests of the city, we trust that great care may be taken not to abridge still more our already limited harborage for the larger class of boats. For it is hardly possible that any structure, connecting the Point with either of the opposite shores, would fail to exclude such boats from our levees altogether, at any unusual stage of water.

If we could be persuaded that the Connellsville Railway, for example, could not practically secure any other outlet to desirable connections on the West and North, than by way of a new bridge from the Point, then the people would probably see a better argument for its construction than is now apparent. But the public judgment seems decidedly to prefer that this railway should either cross the peninsula at Nine Mile Run, and thence on to the right bank of the Allegheny, or that it should avail itself of a practicable route down the left bank of the Ohio, to a bridge at Beaver or below. If, then, this new project be in the interests of that road, it would be desirable that the public be first satisfied that the Point bridge offers the only practicable way for it out of the city and down either bank of the Ohio. With that fact established, the project would thus conciliate many friends in quarters which, until then, are likely to regard it with disfavor. At present the public have no evidence of a satisfactory strength on this point.

It is proper to be known that a movement is on foot to secure the construction of this bridge. It is clear that the municipal authorities and the people have a right to be consulted, and better informed, in the premises. Ought this not to be considered before any decisive action be had, either at Harrisburg or elsewhere?

—It is claimed that the authority to bridge the Monongahela, from the Point, has already been granted, and that the present application is only with reference to another structure over the Allegheny, from the same starting point. It would, then, be only the more necessary that great caution should be exercised before this final step be taken.

MULTIPLYING INDUSTRIES.

"I wish to develope the labor of my country—that is, I wish to create it where it is not, and to maintain it where it is."—THIERS.

Such was the utterance of this wisest of French statesmen the other day, in reply to the taunting inquiry of a free trader, whether he wished to build a Chinese wall around France.

America needs protection far more than France for many reasons. The wages of labor are higher here than in France, and these more generous rates every right minded man wishes to maintain. The rates of interest upon capital are higher in this country than in Europe, and will necessarily continue so for years to come. Our national industry is but partially established, less so than that of France, and has not acquired strength sufficient to compete with the huge establishments of Europe, where capital is cheap because it is so abundant, and wages are low because the people are so numerous.

M. THIERS has expressed the true uses of protection; and his words apply quite as well to our country as to France, and even better, and we adopt them as our own. We wish to maintain the manufacturing industry of our own country where it is, *and to create it where it is not.* We wish to maintain it here in Pennsylvania, in Pittsburgh, where it is largely developed, and to create it in the West and the South, where there are boundless undeveloped resources. We are sorry to see the farmers of our magnificent western States toiling for nought and exhausting their soil, in a vain endeavor to feed people who live so far away that it costs more than they can afford to reach them; and we tell the farmers of those States that Pennsylvania can better afford to dispense with protection than they can. Our industries are established, and we have the people to run them; and if the proprietors cannot afford to keep their works in operation at the schedules of wages now ruling, the working people, rather than be idle, will be obliged to work for less. This would be bad for Pennsylvania to be sure; but it would not be so impoverishing as it is to sell wheat at less than it costs to raise it. In such a state of things as that it were folly to hope that manufacturing industries would be created where they are not; and western farmers would have to be content to delve away at their overdone occupation, and suffer a set of middle men to pocket what little profit there may be in it.

Were the people of New England to declare for free trade there would be some reason in it; for then, if they could have their way, they might hope to maintain themselves in the position to which their energy and skill have already raised them. They would have no western competitors to fear. But for the people of the food-producing States to take that side of the question, and leave all their grand resources undeveloped save one, is the blindest infatuation that ever was known among an enlightened people. And we think the astute people of the Eastern States are beginning to look at the question from that selfish standpoint. At the late Republican Convention in Connecticut a resolution was adopted in favor of "a tariff for revenue, but to be so devised as to relieve labor, encourage industry, *and avoid strengthening monopolies.*"

Now let the West astonish the authors of that namby pamby utterance, with its demagoguish saving clause, by a bold, frank declaration for Protection for the sake of protection, for protection because it is needed to multiply industries "and create them where they are not;" and then let them go to work and make themselves independent of both Old and New England, and by so doing render monopolies impossible.

We are pleading for the whole country, not for Pittsburgh or for Pennsylvania—for, as we said before, Pennsylvania can stand the disastrous results of free trade better than any State lying to the west of her can;—but if we open the floodgates still wider, by cutting down the duties upon imports, the most disastrous results are sure to ensue. Our debt to Europe is now *fifteen hundred millions of dollars*, and is increasing daily even under our present tariff. Nothing but bankruptcy and ruin need be expected if what little check we have is to be weakened.

Why, it may be asked, do not home industries multiply more rapidly than they do under the protection which they now enjoy? That question is easily answered. It is because of this incessant agitation. Prudent men will not risk large masses of capital upon works which, for aught they know, may be rendered valueless by an act of the very next Congress. On this point we might say to our government, as the dying patriarch said to one of his sons: "Unstable as water, thou shall not excel!" England, for one hundred and sixty years, was as stable as a rock on the policy of protection, and she did excel, as we all know. Stability, with as much protection as will balance the different conditions of other countries and our own, is what is needed. If the government will only cling firmly and steadily to the principle of protection, and avow it, the adjustment of the details of the system will cause no alarm.

Internal Revenue Receipts for 1869.

The following is an official statement of the receipts of internal revenue from all sources for the year ending with December last, with the exception of the returns from the First and Thirteenth districts of New York, the First district of California and the Second and Third districts of Virginia for the month of December, which have not yet been received at the Internal Revenue Bureau:

State.	Aggregate.	From Spirits.	From Tobacco.
New York	$25,500,000	$5,500,000	$7,500,000
Pennsylvania	17,000,000	4,800,000	2,250,000
New Jersey	2,670,000	362,000	696,000
Massachusetts	10,300,000	1,343,000	582,000
Kentucky	9,000,000	6,500,000	1,207,000
Illinois	12,500,000	9,000,000	1,250,000
Indiana	4,800,000	2,500,000	288,000
Maryland	5,000,000	1,652,000	1,200,000
Ohio	18,000,000	10,681,000	2,317,000
Wisconsin	10,000,000	719,000	45,000
California	4,500,000	667,000	961,000
Missouri	5,700,000	1,880,000	1,741,000
Louisiana	2,296,000	443,000	728,000
Virginia	4,323,000	601,000	3,204,000

Returns from all the other States and Territories show an aggregate of $157,193,000 from all internal revenue sources.

IMPORTS OF IRON AT BOSTON.—This is one of the largest branches of the foreign trade of Boston; steamers, ships, barques and brigs, from Russia, Sweden, England and Scotland, are constantly arriving at this port, with bolt, sheet, bar and pig iron, and from this city nearly all the New England trade is supplied. The ship builders, carriage works, machine shops, foundries, &c., &c., are the great consumers, and the iron houses in this city are among the oldest and largest in the United States.

The Maggie Hays Disaster—Further Particulars.

A special from Memphis gives the following details of incidents succeeding the explosion on the Maggie Hays:

Shortly after the explosion, the Captain was found near the capstan, writhing in agony and frightfully scalded. He had been blown from the top of the hurricane roof down to the lower deck. He was still conscious, and his first words were concerning the safety of the passengers.

Engineer McDermott was found outside of the engine room door, frightfully scalded from head to foot, the flesh hanging in shreds. He was still conscious, and when placed upon his feet walked toward the bow of the boat. He died about midnight, in great agony, at the residence of Mrs. Oliver, at Oliver's Landing.

The clerk was not seriously injured. He was coming up from the lower deck at the time of the explosion. His face is badly scalded by steam.

Mrs. Derr, daughter of Capt. Rees, one of the owners of the boat, was in the office, and was pitched several feet into the cabin. She was injured, but not seriously, about the head and face; she made her way to the pilot house, and was cared for by the pilot and assistant, Messrs. Hanland and Jones.

Mrs. Suydam, her sister-in-law, who was in the texas, received slight bruises about the head and face. She also rushed to the pilot house through the thick vapor.

"The passengers, among whom were several ladies and children, were put safely upon the barge in tow, whence they were soon conveyed to the residence of Mr. Oliver, near Oliver's woodyard, to which the sufferers are greatly indebted for care and attention.

The steamer Commercial reached Oliver's Landing about midnight, and on Tuesday at an early hour in the morning the sufferers were placed on board and she started for Memphis. The McCullugh-Brignoli Opera Troupe were passengers on the Commercial from Little Rock, and contributed liberally for the sufferers.

The names of the survivors of the accident are as follows:

Wm. Reese, B. H. James, M. Fleming, C. Carurty, W. H. Fairtrace, A. Wilson, Mart Larabee, Sam. P. Jane, Eugene Handlon, A. J. North, M. J. Fleming, Mrs. M. R. Derr, Mrs. R. D. Suydam, Mollie Rees, Wm. B. Swift.

The killed and wounded are as follows:

Killed—Captain Bernard C. Martin, Pillsbury H. McDermott, (engineer) of Alciers, Louisiana.

Missing—James Mosding (colored,) fireman, of New Orleans; Tom Wilson and David Skinner (colored,) deck hands, of Bellair; John Harris (colored,) deck hand, of Pittsburgh.

Injured slightly—Mrs. Derr, Mrs. Suydam and Billy Reese, (clerk,) all of Pittsburgh.

The Maggie Hays burned to the water's edge soon after the explosion, and lies at the bank a complete wreck.

Polygamy in Poughkeepsie.

Just in the outskirts of Poughkeepsie lives a man by the name of Warren, who for years has enjoyed a plurality of wives, much to the disgust of the entire neighborhood. Warren many years ago married a young lady, and for years they lived on in perfect harmony, but one day she sickened, and she and her friends supposed she would die. At this crisis she became anxious about the welfare of her husband, and busied herself in selecting her successor, who was to share with Warren the joys of matrimonial bliss. This difficulty she at last overcome by selecting a woman she thought worthy to follow in her footsteps.

Once settled in her mind, she desired the twain to be made one flesh, even before her death, that she might be made happy in her last moments. They were accordingly married by her bedside, and the sick woman, having her heart's wish gratified, turned over to die. But it was not to be, for she, much to the astonishment of all the parties, rapidly grew better, and soon after recovered her health, only to find her husband given away to another.

This was more than the woman bargained for, but the two females fixed up the matter, and it was agreed that they would live together in harmony in the same house, and thus they lived for years. Both women raised a family of children; one had six and the other five. Some of those children are grown up men and women at the present time.

About six months ago the women quarreled, and the husband was called on to settle the difficulty, but he espoused the cause of the youngest wife, and it was determined on by the two to get the old wife out of the house, which was speedily accomplished, and she is now doing housework in the neighborhood, while the second wife enjoys the bed and board that was once hers.

The Treasury Investigation.

There seems to be no question as to the final disposition of the investigation which is now being held with reference to the management of the State Treasury for ten years past. Several unsuccessful attempts were made during the week to continue the testimony. A majority of the Committee have decided to call the State Treasurers in the inverse order, and not to call General Irwin, who is next in order, until Mr. Mackey is done with. As the gentleman has had a herculean task of making a lot of tabular statements showing the monthly condition of the Treasury since his induction placed upon him by the Committee, he has been unable to appear this week, but has stated that he will be ready on Tuesday next. The minority of the Committee, Messrs. White and Brooke, have endeavored to have the interim occupied by the other State Treasurers being called upon the stand, but they have failed. There is no doubt at all that Messrs. Irwin, Kemble, McGrath and Moore will positively refuse to answer all questions with reference to the disposition of the funds during their *regime*, and this will virtually put a stop to all proceedings. The public would be greatly benefitted by Mr. Mackey being forced to state what constituted the Treasury when he took possession, but as many of our shining political lights, both Democratic and Republican, would be put in a decidedly unenviable position before their constituency, it is reasonable to suppose that this, as it is justly termed, "smelling" committee, will not press any such questions. Mark the word—this affair will be "whitewashed," and the public left in darkness as to the operations of those who have handled the money bags. —*Cor. Phila. Bulletin.*

A Wonderful Square Mile.

Under this head, *Chambers' Journal* of a late date gives some statistics of the hurry of business within a single mile in London. Ten thousand vehicles passed Blackfriar's Bridge in twelve hours of one day, 12,000 at Fleet street, and 19,000 at London bridge. On one day of twenty-four hours, not extraordinary, 38,000 vehicles passed over the Thames. In nine hours of one day in 1848, 315,000 people entered the city, and during one day in 1860, 707,000 people entered, the three-fourths of whom were on foot. 840,000 people entered and passed out of the eight principal arteries of London in one day, as follows: Aldersgate, 16,000; Finsbury pavement, 21,000; Bishopsgate, 23,000; Blackfriar's bridge, 54,000; Temple bar, 25,000; Algate, 60,000; Holborn bars, 30,000; and London bridge, 42,000. In twelve consecutive hours of a day in 1867, there passed in Walbrook, 17,000; Throgmorton, 18,000; Threadneedle street, 22,000; Lombard street, 30,000; Newgate street, 33,000; Leadenhall, 36,000; Cornhill, 44,000; Fenchurch, 46,000; Fleet street, 62,000; Poultry, 75,000. The latter is said to be the busiest part of London. Along the nine foot pavement of that street the passengers number one hundred per minute!

The Methodist Book Concern.

The minority of the committee appointed to examine the charges of fraud made against the management of the Methodist Book Concern conclude their report as follows:

"We feel ourselves compelled to say that the method of making purchases in the printing department, the method of paying wages and keeping accounts thereof in the bindery, and the method of checking in voices of goods received, have been defective, and likely therefore, to lead to losses. We at the same time express our firm belief and hope that the Book Committee's investigations have so far awakened attention, and will lead to such improvements in the methods of business that the Book Concern will be secured to a very great extent against the possibility of similar irregularities and losses hereafter.

"And finally, we beg to say that we fully concur in that part of the report of the majority which expresses confidence in the integrity of the agents and the solvency of the Book Concern."

Papal Infallibility.

The eminent Catholic scholar, Dr. Dollinger, has written an 'open letter' in answer to the Bishops' Petition for the Declaration of Papal Infallibility, which we published, both in English and in the original last week. The following is an abstract of Dr. Dollinger's manifesto:

The Bishops, he says, are signing an address in which the Pope is besought, on the part of the Council to declare himself infallible. That is to say "180,000,000 of human beings are henceforth to be forced, by pain of excommunication, refusal of the sacraments, and everlasting damnation, to believe and to profess that which the Church hitherto has *not* believed, *nor* taught." For it cannot be said that those who have hitherto held the Papal infallibility to be a fact have *believed* in it. A Catholic can only believe that which he is taught by the Church as a divinely revealed thing, as a thing appertaining to the substance of the doctrine of salvation, as a thing beyond all and every doubt, and the refusal to accept which implies disobedience to be punished by exclusion from the community. But in reality there is not a single human creature who ever believed in it in this way, even as one would believe in God or the Trinity. The proclamation of this dogma, therefore, which at the very best, has been agreed to by some, *fide humana*, as a thing of probability, would mean nothing less than an alteration in the faith and doctrine of the Church, such as has never been heard of ever since Christianity was first founded. The whole foundation of the Church, in fact, would thereby be affected. Instead of, as has hitherto been the case, a Catholic being able to say, I believe in a certain thing, because the Church of all times bears witness to it—that Church, unto which belongs the promise that it shall ever remain in the possession of the truth—he will henceforth have to put, instead of that Church which compasses all time and all space, a single individual: the Pope, to wit. He will have to say, I believe this or that, because the infallible Pope teaches it. And why is he infallible? Because he says so himself. That several hundred bishops—whatever their number—have decreed in Rome in 1870 that the Pope is infallible matters very little, inasmuch as all bishops and every Council are subject to error without the help of the Pope. Their testimony has only as much value as he who is alone exempt from error pleases to place upon it; and only inasmuch as he approves this their resolution is there any validity in it. And, thus moving in a vicious circle, the whole matter resolves itself into the Pope's own testimony of himself. True, some 1,870 years ago, some one higher has said, "If I testify to myself, my testimony is not to be believed."

Wonderful Physical Phenomena.

That celebrated physicist, Dr. Priestly, while experimenting with electricity, casually illuminated one of his fingers, so as to make it perfectly transparent. The curious phenomenon was noted in his journal, though it does not appear to have excited any further inquiry. About 40 years ago, under similar circumstances, the no less celebrated philosopher, Dr. W. B. Richardson, of London, illuminated nearly the whole of his hand. This strange fact was published in the London Lancet, and copied generally in all the scientific journals throughout the world.

Recently, Dr. Thomas Nicholson of New Orleans, has pursued this wonderful fact still further, and with considerable success. By the aid of the powerful incandescent light of an oxy-hydrogen blow pipe or calcium light, and large magnifying lenses, he has succeeded in completely illuminating the whole hand, the body of a frog and other substances. From the successful experiments already made, it would appear that for the entire illumination of the body it is only necessary that the lights be sufficiently vivid and the lenses sufficiently powerful. If the whole internal machinery of the human system could thus be brought directly under the inspection of medical practitioners, the advantage to science and to humanity would be incalculable. Every person will remember the semi-transparent appearance of the hand when held between the eye and a powerful light, and if the vision be aided by artificial appliances there is no difficulty in imagining an immense increase of our clairvoyant powers. We may thus be enabled to discover structural and functional ailments which are now wholly hidden from human sight, and apply remedies with an exact knowledge of what we desire to accomplish.—*N. Orleans Times.*

DR. SNOW, the medical registrar of Providence, commenting upon the excessive mortality of children under five years of age, (who, as most of our readers probably know, constitute on an average more than half of the total death-list), after stating that "summer complaints" are charged with more mischief than is their excessive due, and that lung fever, convulsions, and congestive diseases of the brain and other organs "destroy far more children than cholera infantum and diarrhœa," describes one potent lethal agency in the following paragraph, which we commend to the attention of fashionable mothers:

The truth is, the chief cause of infantile mortality is not more the weather, or foul air, than the false pride of mothers. Children are killed by the manner in which they are dressed, and by the food that is given them, as much as by any other causes. Infants of the most tender age, in our changeable and rough climate, are left with bare arms and legs, and with low-neck dresses. The mothers, in the same dress, would shiver and suffer with cold, and expect a fit of sickness as the result of their culpable carelessness. And yet the mother could endure such a treatment with far less danger to health and life than their tender infants.

By this exposure of the extremities, in which the circulation is always less active than in parts nearer the heart, not only is an undue amount of animal heat lost by radiation, but the blood is driven in excess to internal organs, often with the most disastrous results.

THE *Miners' Journal* says, that according to the official report, 57 men were killed in the collieries of Schuylkill county from May 1 to December 31, 1869. This is about one man to every 67,800 tons of coal mined. Ninety-one persons were injured—one to 42,400 tons of coal. Taking the whole year in the same proportion, it would give 72 persons killed during the year and 115 injured. No official report has been kept of the number of the injured that afterward died. About one sixth of the injured persons have died, which would give the number of deaths caused by casualties in 1869 at 91, leaving 96 injured that survived, and the product of about 4,883,000 tons. Of the deaths the greatest number, 22, were caused by falls of coal. Four died by explosion of gas, and nine by explosions of powder. Three were crushed by cars. Of the injured 21 were wounded by falling coal; 36 by explosion of gas, and nine by explosion of powder, eight being crushed. Thirty women were left widows, and over 132 children orphans. In all the mines of England, Scotland and Wales there were 1,011 deaths in the year 1867. This was equal to one for 103,000 tons of coal mined. Falls in the roof kill more than the explosion of fire-damp. These statistics are some of the data on which the proposed legislation for the safety of miners in Pennsylvania is to be based.

SECRETARY FISH thinks the passage of Mr. Sherman's resolution would simply result in a war with Spain, as the recognition of an actual state of war in Cuba by this Government permits the Spanish Government, under the treaty of 1795, to make search on the high seas of all American vessels, which right they undoubtedly would exercise. Mr. Fish does not believe that the mere recognition of belligerent rights would result in an immediate declaration of war by Spain, but that war will eventually come out of it by Spain availing herself of authority, under the treaty of 1795, to search vessels, and in other ways do acts to which American citizens would not submit. It seems probable that the whole influence of the Administration will be used to prevent the adoption of Sherman's resolution, if it be favorably reported upon by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which, from the best information that can be obtained, is not likely to be done. All the information received at the State Department from Cuba is alike in saying that the insurrection is slowly dying out. The most reliable account received says that the Cubans have about ten thousand men under arms, confined entirely to the eastern part of the island, and that no offensive movements are being made.

THE President declares that he will nominate no one for a Judgeship on the Supreme Bench whom he does not know to be committed to the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and all proceedings under them.

THE TWO VALENTINES.

A TRICK OF DAN CUPID'S.

I.

Dan Cupid sat in his cozy chair,
Mending his pen with a busy air;
'Twas Valentine's Eve, and nearly night,
And he still had a lot of rhymes to write,
So he mended his pen and scratched his head,
Then suddenly starting, "Come in!" he said,
In a doubtful tone; for he thought he heard
A tap at the door, but was not quite sure;
It might be the wing of a passing bird
On the pane, or a snap at the furniture
(He had bought it cheap at a poet's sale,
And poet's effects are apt to be frail);
But the door was opened, and in there tripped
A maiden, bright eyed and rosy-lipped,
Who said, with a prettily pleading whine,
"*Dear* Cupid, *do* write me a Valentine!"
Sly Cupid smiled, at the maiden's plea,
And "Who is it for, my child?" quoth he.
"For Harry, of course," said the bright-eyed lass,
As she stole a look in the mantle-glass.
"Do you love him?" Love him! "Of course I do:
But I never intend to tell him so;
'Tis mine to listen, and his to sue,
And alas! he says never a word, you know;
But I'll give him my love in a Valentine,
And leave him to guess if the gift is mine."
Dan Cupid thought for a minute or two,
Then over the paper his quick pen flew,
Until "There my dear, do you think that'll do?"
He asked, as he gave her the tiny sheet.
"Do!" cried the maiden. "Dear Cupid, its sweet!
Oh, what shall I give you, you love, for this?"
"The price," quoth Dan Cupid, "is just one kiss!"
With a coy little blush, the price was paid,
And off to the post tripped the happy maid.

II.

"Aha!" cried Dan, as he smacked his lips,
And blew a kiss from his finger tips,
"Go your ways forsooth, for a pretty dear;
Your Harry's a craven swain, I fear,
If he doesn't—Hullo! whom have we here?"
For a rat-tat-tat was heard once more,
And a handsome youth flung wide the door,
Who, stopping a moment to breathe and smile,
Cried, "Cupid, good fellow, I've run a mile
To own to you I'm a hymeneal dunce:
You must write me a Valentine at once!"
"Must I?" quoth Cupid. "Pray who are you?
And whom must this billet be written to?"
"Oh, Harry's my name, but never mind me,
For the Valentine is to Kitty, you see,
To what other girl could it possibly be?"
"Ah! then, you love Kitty?" "I love her more
Than e'er mortal maiden was loved before;
But, you see, I rather—that is—I doubt—
In short, for my life, I can't quite find out
Whether Kitty loves me in return, and so
(As I haven't the cheek to speak out, you know)
I'm resolved at least to offer her mine
In the incog. style of a Valentine."
While Harry was talking, sly Cupid wrote
And folded a fragment, tinted note,
Then said, with a twinkle in his eye,
"There's the best I can do for you now; good by!"
"But the price? No guerdon, I'm sure, is dear—"
Quoth Cupid, "We'll settle the bill next year;"
And, closing the door on the rapidly gone,
He laughed till the tears ran down his face;
For why? With the single chance of name
These two notes he'd written were just the same!

III.

"Here's a curious riddle!" young Harry cried,
As he stood next morning by Kitty's side;
"I posted a Valentine yester eve
To a maiden I know, and, by George, I receive
This morning a copy—the very same—
A perfect fac-simile, save the name!"
"Indeed!" cried Miss Kitty. "Oh, pray let me see,
For *the very same thing has happened to me!*"
He looked in her eyes for a moment's space,
And the blush grew deep on her bright young face—
Into what happened next neither you nor I
Have any particular business to pry;
But Cupid, sly rogue, is perfectly clear
That his bill will be settled *before* next year.
—*Harper's Bazar.*

VARICOSE OR BROKEN VEINS.

Thousands of persons suffer year in and year out with a broken down condition of the veins of the legs, which in our times are easily relieved and frequently susceptible of cure, and suffer on, only because they do not know where and to whom to apply for relief. Now, to give the needful information in cases like this, seems to us a proper duty on part of the newspaper press, and it gives us great pleasure to be able to recommend all such to Dr. KEYSER, OF 167 WOOD STREET, whose vast number of appliances, and his great skill in chronic diseases, enables him to afford the greatest amount of relief that the present state of science can afford. Besides these varicose conditions to which we have referred above, there are other sources of inconvenience and suffering, such as swellings and abnormal growths, which the Doctor, with his appliances, is sure to relieve.

Then again the abdominal weaknesses and sinking feeling peculiar to females, is a source of terrible suffering and anxiety; for these the Doctor has belts and supporters which are so constructed as to insure at least immunity from suffering when they do not promise a certainty of cure.

The Doctor's experience covers a period of over thirty years, besides, a natural aptness for this department of his profession, makes him more than ordinarily skillful. The suffering that is entailed upon future generations by neglect of the proper means to correct the present evils, ought of itself be a sufficient cause to enlist not only the attention of persons themselves, but also that of all intelligent physicians.

Dr. Keyser's Office and Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

JANUARY 25, 1870.

WHAT DOES REASON SAY?

The little mongoose when bitten by a deadly serpent resorts to a certain plant, eats of it, and escapes the effects of the poison. That is instinct. Human beings on the other hand, must depend on reason and experience in selecting the means of protecting health and life against unwholesome influences. Now, what does reason say on this vital subject? Does it not tell us that to invigorate and purify the system is the best way to protect it against the invisible poison which generates disease? Surely it does. The next question is, what guide shall we follow in choosing a medicinal safeguard? Reason replies let your monitor be one experienced. Well, the experience of eighteen years is comprised in one hundred acres of established HOSTETTER'S SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters possess strengthening, regulating and antiseptic properties which have rendered it the same happy proportions to any other preparation extant. Rule, then, first, as the antidote to which season bids as resort when any health is immediately offset by the malaria which produces epidemic disorders, or by any other cause, and inherent and constitutional or connected with our habits, occupations and pursuits.

The venom of a noxious reptile is scarcely more rankly and dangerously than that which lurks in foul air and impure water and produces all the fevers, bilious disorders, disturbance of the bowels, and other maladies that are produced by these insalubrious elements, it is absolutely necessary that the stomach and all secretive organs should be, so to speak, kept in robust condition. Upon the amount of resistance which the vital system can oppose to the pernicious influences that assail it, the safety of the health depends, and it is because the GREAT VEGETABLE INVIGORANT imparts energy to the stomach and to the important functions of the body, that it can be relied on as a safe and guaranteed as an invaluable preventive medicine.

NOTICES.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT, MANAGERS, SECRETARY and TREASURER of the Birmingham and Elizabeth Turnpike Road Co., will be held at SHAFFER'S HOTEL, in Birmingham, on the 1st day of MARCH, A. D. 1870, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.

JOHN S. HAYS, Treasurer.
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 9th, 1870.—fe9:8d

☞ ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO., Pittsburgh, January 24, 1870.

☞ STOCKHOLDERS ANNUAL MEETING.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 26 Pike street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, 2, February 23d, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and for the transacting of such other business as may be presented.

ja25:2d100 JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY.—An election for thirteen (13) Managers of this Company will be held at the Toll House, MONDAY, March 7th, 1870.

JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 3, 1870. fe2

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO THE 15th Penna. (Anderson) Cavalry.

JUST PUBLISHED:

"Leaves from a Trooper's Dairy,"

Narrating some experiences of a member of the above named regiment in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia,

WITH AN APPENDIX,

Comprising an authentic account of the famous "Mutiny" in the Anderson Cavalry, and of the affairs that led to it.

In one elegant volume, colored cloth, with an original design on the cover.

PRICE, $1.00.

Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. Address,

J. A. B. WILLIAMS,
fe11:193 Box 2744, Philadelphia

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SILVER-PLATED WARE,

For Spring Trade, just received, which we WILL SELL AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

TEA SETS, CASTORS,
ICE PITCHERS, BUTTER DISHES,
CAKE BASKETS, FRUIT STANDS,
PICKLE STANDS, GRAVY BOWLS,
SYRUP PITCHERS, SPOON HOLDERS,
SOUP TUREENS, SPOONS, FORKS,
BAKING DISHES, KNIVES, &c.

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S.
101 FIFTH AVE., Opposite GAZETTE OFFICE,
fe12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW DRY GOODS AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW DRESS SILKS.

At $1.25 Colored Dress Silks, worth $1.75.
At $1.50 Colored Dress Silks, worth $2.25.
At $2.50 Wide Col'd Do. do. $4.00.

AMERICAN BLACK SILKS,
Extra Quality.

American Corded Poplins,
Black and Colored Empress Cloths,
Black and Colored Alpaca Poplins.
Spring Delaines in new Styles.

CASSIMERES, JEANS & TWEEDS.

Table Linens and Linen Towelings,
Huck Towels and Table Napkins,
Sheeting Muslins,
Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens,
Plain and Emb'd Shirt Fronts.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

AT HORNE & CO'S.

Second Arrival of New Goods.

NEW SHAPES HAT AND BONNET FRAMES.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
Extra Quality
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
In all widths.
NEW STYLES IN SASH AND BOW RIBBONS.
NEW BOWS.
Fresh assortment of
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LACE TRIMMED COLLARS,
LACE TRIMMED LINEN SETTS.
ILLUSION WAISTS,
CHEMIZETTES AND LAPPETS.
TUCKED SKIRTING,
TUCKED NAINSOOK,
TUCKED CAMBRIC,
ORGANDIE SWISS.
Another Lot
LADIES & GENTS HEAVY COTTON HOSIERY
At the new prices.
ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES
In Black and Colors, and all sizes.

77 & 79 MARKET STREET.
fe5

10 BOXES GENTS PAPER COLLARS

For 60 Cents,

Good Style and Make.

Ladies' and Children's Best Quality

CASHMERE STOCKINGS,

At One-Half Usual Prices.

OPENED THIS MORNING.

GENTLEMEN'S NEW SILK BOWS AND SCARFS.

Merchants and Dealers

SUPPLIED AT EASTERN PRICES,

AT MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's,

78 and 80 Market Street.
fe10

Genuine Preparations.

From the Celebrated House of PETER SQUIRE, London.

Granular Effervescent Bi-Carb, Potassa, Bromide Potassa, Iodide Potassa, Citrate Iron and Quinine, Bromide Ammonium, Carb. Lithia, Vichy Salt, Kissingen Salt, Cit. Magnesia, Seidlitz Powders, &c.—To protect Physicians and the Public from spurious articles of this character, purporting to be "direct importations"—all bottles of the genuine will in future bear a strap label over the cork, with the address and *fac simile* signature of the manufacturer, P. SQUIRE; and on the side his trade mark, and also address of the Importer and Sole Agent,

SIMON JOHNSTON,
Cor. Smithfield St. and 4th Ave.

P. S.—A Fresh supply of Squire's True Glycerine Soap, Sarg's Vienna Soap, Price's Glycerine Soap, Astringent Red Gum Lozenges, and Muriate of Ammoniate Lozenges. These Lozenges are meeting with great success in England, in cases of Relaxed Sore Throat Bronchitis, etc. Just received.
fe12:STTH

PITTSBURGH WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PROPRIETORS,

Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.

OFFICE AND FACTORY.

450, 452, 454, 456 and 458, Rebecca Street,

ALLEGHENY.

We call attention to the guarantee pasted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "pure carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.

GUARANTEED to be a purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

READ! READ! READ!
CORNS

Removed in one minute, without bleeding or leaving soreness; Bunions and Diseased Nails Removed in a few minutes. All operations performed without pain or bloodshed!

Perfect comfort immediately!

No poisonous medic

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Martland, Wm. Y. Shannon, Archibald Wallace, James W. Arnold, Jas. D. Kelly, Chas. B. Leech, Wm. Floyd. John Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

je10:k1

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

myl

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

5000 ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

7-30 BONDS,

For sale at

N. HOLMES & SONS.

fe12:n3

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Feb. 14, 1870.

Gold was weak at one time to day, declining to 119¼, from which it advanced to 119⅝, closing at 119¼. There is seemingly no disposition to buy gold for an upward turn and the market is left to the daily wants of the public for custom house purposes. Gold speculation is apparently dead, and unless the premium declines far below present quotations, speculative purchases will be very limited.

Government bonds are very dull and have again declined to-day to the lowest point yet reached since January. The declining tendency of gold exercises a powerful influence on bonds at present, but the upward movement can not be delayed long, under the strong and advancing tendency of the stock market. The upward movement is already manifest in Northwest, Cleveland, St. Paul, Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi and New York roads. Express shares are stronger.

Money is in very good demand at full rates.

Municipal and school bonds are all rapidly bought up at advancing prices.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 119¼; Silvers, 116; Eagles, 10½'s, 117¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 114¾; do 1864, 113¾; do 1865, 114; do 1865, Consols, 112¾, do 1867, 113¾; do 1868, 113¾; Ten Forties, 111¾; Adams Express Company 62¼; Merchants Union Express Company, —; American Express Company, 56½; Western Union Telegraph, 35; New York Central 97¼; Reading, 98¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 91¼; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Michigan Southern, 88¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90¾; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 121¾; Chicago & North Western, 75¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred 90¾; Erie 25¼.

EXCHANGE.	Large.	Small.
London, per £	9.91	9.00
Paris, per franc	24	25
Berlin, thaler	89	91
Frankfort, florins	59	53

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 119¾; United States 81ses, 1881, 117¾; Five-Twenties, 1862, 114¾; do. 1864, 113¾; do. 1865, 114; Ten-Forties, 111¾; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 112⅞; do. do. 1867, 113¾; do. do. 1868, 113¾; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¾; Central do, do, 90¾; Cy. Pacific, 111¾; Lake Superior —.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 14, 1870.

The Cotton Exchange was opened to-day at the corner of Beaver and Pearl streets, under the auspices of the Board of Cotton Brokers.

The Lebanon Springs and Rutland and Bennington Railways have been consolidated as the Harlem Extension. Augustus Schell is President.

The suspension of Thomas N. Dale & Co., manufacturers of tailors' trimmings, &c., is announced. Halstead, Stiles & Co., whose failure has been already announced, are said to have offered a compromise of 75 per cent., which is said to meet the general approval of creditors.

Notwithstanding the somewhat unfavorable features of the Bank statement, the week opens with a very easy feeling in the money market. Rates 4@6 on call; discounts 6@8; sterling steady at 8½@9.

Gold was weak in the forenoon under a strong "bear" movement, but became strong in the afternoon from a report from Washington that the House had refused, by a vote of 93 to 75, to table a bill providing for the issue of $50,000,000 additional legal tenders. Gold opened at 119¼, touched 119¼@119⅜ and closed at 119⅜@119¾. Carrying rates 4@5 per cent. Clearances $29,000,000.

Governments heavy and rather lower under the reduced quotations for gold and the return of the steamer from Europe. At the late comparative quotations in this market and Frankfort there has been a good margin for the importation of bonds, and some considerable amounts have been bought abroad on New York account. The market closed steady.

Coupons, '81, 17⅜@17⅝; do '62, 14⅝@14¾; do '64, 14@14¼; do '65, 14@14¼; do new, 13@13¼; do '67, 113⅜@113½; do '68, 113⅝@113¾; do '10-40's, 111⅞@112 Currency sixes, 11¾@11¾.

State securities strong except new Tennessees, which are lower; Missouris, 91¾; old Tennessees 57; new, 50¾; old Virginias, 62¾; new, 65½; old New Orleans, 88; new, 25½; Louisiana 8ses, 7¾.

The stock market opened less buoyant but still fairly active, especially on western shares. In the afternoon the market was generally active and strong, with an upward movement in the leading shares. St. Paul preferred advanced to 89½, O. & M. to 30¾, C. C. & I. C. to 21¼, Lake Shore to 88¾, and Illinois Central 21¾ per cent. Rock Island active and strong, closing between 123¾ and 124. New Jersey Central active at 99¾ to 99¾, and is being manipulated for another rise. North Western shares are strong but less active. Pittsburgh advanced to 100¾ and was more liberally dealt in. Other changes were not important. Miscellaneous and Express shares dull, with none an exception, Pacific Mail, which was actively dealt in at 41¾@42¾. This movement is based upon street reports that the Company intend to retire one-half of its capital stock, and will shortly ask permission from the Legislature.

Five-Thirty Prices.—Canton, 57¾; Cumberland, 35; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾; Quicksilver, 13¾; Mariposa, 7½; do preferred, 20½; Adams Express, 62¾; Wells & Fargo, 19¾; American, 36¾; United States, 50¾; Pacific Mail, 42¾; New York Central, 97½; Erie, 25¼; do preferred, 42; Harlem, 146; Hudson Scrip, 95½; Reading, 99; Michigan Central 121; Lake Shore, 88¾; Illinois Cen., 145¾; Pittsburgh, 100¼; Northwestern, 82¾; Rock Island, 122; St. Paul, 74¾; do. preferred, 89¾; Wabash, 47½; do. preferred 71; Fort Wayne, 91½; Terre Haute, 31; do. preferred, 63; C. & A. 114½; do. preferred, 113½; C. & M., 20¾; N. J. C., 99¾; C. C. & C., 94½; Ohio 8ses, 107½; C. C. & I. C., 20¾; Western Union bonds, 87.

Boston prices: Calumet, 68; Hecla, 83. Sub-Treasury balance: gold, $75,467,245; currency, $6,197,977; general balance, $83,102,738.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 14.—Market fairly active and prices of all grades of cotton goods very strong. Hope 4-4 bleached advanced to 15c. Other quotations unchanged.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Feb. 14, 1870.

Business, as usually is the case on Monday, was dull to-day, and then again the weather wns very unfavorable for outdoor operations. The grain and flour trade continues very sluggish and there is not much prospect at present of any immediate improvement. Provisions continue rather steady in the west, and while the leading markets are reported firmer, there is no advance in prices. Sugars are steady with a fair demand and prices are pretty well sustained—refined sugars are lower, relatively, than raw. It is alleged that the proposed change in the tariff on sugars is being manipulated in the interest of refiners, and the feeling both among dealers and importers is decidedly against the change now contemplated, considering as they do, that it is a set up job on the part of eastern refiners.

APPLES—In fair demand and rather firmer, but unchanged; sales at $2,50@3,50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 65@75c.

BUTTER—Continues to arrive pretty freely, but it is mainly of a common grade, and, consequently, prime and choice roll is bringing full prices, 33@35, while common is very dull.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3@3¼.

BEANS—Dull: sales at $2,00@2,50.

BROOM CORN—14@18 cts per pound.

BROOMS—Store prices: No. 2, $3,75. No. 3, $4,50; No. 4, $5,00; No. 5, $5,50. Carpet Brooms, $6,00@6,50.

CHEESE—Is steady but unchanged; Western Reserve and Hamburg, 16½@17; Factory, 17@17¼; New York State Farm Dairy, 18@19; New York Goshen, 19½@20

CARBON OIL—Continues quiet and unchanged Standard brands are still quoted at 25½@26, in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of prime cultivated at $14,50@15 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—Continues dull and can not, even in a retail way, be quoted above 10¾@11c.

DRIED FRUIT—In good supply and dull but unchanged. Apples, 7@8c; Peaches at 8@9c for quarters, and 10@11 for halves. Blackberries, 14@15c; Pitted cherries, 25@30c per pound.

EGGS—Market dull, though fresh packed are still held at 29c.

FEATHERS—Sales at 85@90, and the usual advance for small lots, in a retail way.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and unchanged. Western flours, $5@5,50 for Spring, and $5,75@6 for winter. Rye flour $6@6,25.

GRAIN—There is no movement in wheat here and prices are nominally unchanged, $1,10@1,15, for good to prime Red. Corn and oats unchanged, dealers generally quote at 45c, buying, and 48@50 selling. Ear Corn is quoted at 70 buying, and 75c selling on wharf, and 78@80 in store. Rye is quiet and prices unchanged; sales at 90c, cash. Barley quiet and unchanged; $1,00@1,05 for prime to choice spring, and $1,10@1,15, for prime to choice fall.

HAY—Sold at Allegheny Diamond market, some 45 loads, at $14@22, as to quality and condition.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3c per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $5,75@6,00 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2,25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—City brands No. 1 extra quoted at $1,40@1,42, and No. 2 at 90.

PEANUTS—Tennessee at 5@6 cts.

PEAS—Dull: $2,50 per bushel.

POTATOES—There is no improvement in the demand and no change in prices—sales in store at 50@55 per bushel.

POULTRY—Receipts continue very light and market is almost bare. We continue to quote dressed chickens, at 14@15 cts., and dressed turkeys, 18@20.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and unchanged. Plain Shoulders, 13@13½; Sugar Cured, 14@15c; Ribbed Sides, 15¾; Clear Sides, 16¾@17; Breakfast Bacon, 18½c; Sugar Cured Hams, 18¾. Steamed Lard, in tierces, 16c; kettle, 17¼@17½. Mess Pork $29.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is quoted at $8¼@8¾; Timothy Seed, $3,50@3,75; quiet; $4¼@5, and Flax Seed; $2,10@2,15.

STRAW—Sales of rye straw at $10, and oats at $10@14.

SALT—Is quoted at $ 1,75 by the car load.

WHISKY—Highwines firmer at 98@ 81; rectified, $1,00; proof rectified, $1,10. Old whiskies scarce and firmer.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY Feb. 14, 1870.

The oil market continues very quiet and devoid of anything new or important. The trade is becoming pretty well satisfied that Pittsburgh is not being treated fairly nor justly in regard to the matter of freight, and as we noted in our last report, this is having a very bad effect on business. It is reported, and there is not much doubt but what it is true, that Cleveland can ship oil to the sea-board cheaper than Pittsburgh notwithstanding the distance is considerably greater. Now this should not be; and we hold that in view of the heavy patronage derived from the oil interest, that the Pennsylvania Railroad is in honor bound to protect the oil trade of Pittsburgh, and there is certainly no good reason why this company cannot carry oil from here as cheap as other roads can carry it from Cleveland. Our refiners ask for nothing but what is fair and just, and to this they are certainly entitled, and it is altogether probable that when the corporation referred to is made aware of the situation, that the proper remedy will be applied.

CRUDE.

Market quiet and without quotable change, Sale 1,000 bbls seller until July, at 12¾, and it is said, more offered at same figure. Spot or seller this month quoted at 12¾ bid, and 13 asked. Buyer until July quoted at 14¾.

REFINED.

No sales—market quiet and without important change. Spot or seller this month quoted at 29¼@29½; March to December, 31 bid; March to August held at 31; July to December, 31½@32.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, F. & Co., 1,130, on account sundry; Fisher Bro. 80, on account E H Long; J Wilkins 240, on account Phil's and Boston Pet Co; Penn Oil Works 400, on account B S Duncan; Vista Oil Works 400, on account E H Long; Chrystal Oil Works 480, on account Fisher Bro; Liberty Oil Works 480, on account Fisher Bro; A B Mills 80, on account sundries. Total ..... 3,290 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 1 085 bbls raf. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Tarentum Oil Works, 250 bbls, refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

J. A. McKee, 250 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

McKelvy & Bro. 562 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co. 444 bbls refined oil to Tack Bro. Phil'a.

Total refined ..... 2,591 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY WEST PENN R. R.

Kerr, Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 150 bbls to W. P. Logan & Bro., Phila.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Feb. 14, 1870.

CATTLE.

The following is a correct report of the number of cars of Cattle received from the west, with the names of the shippers and the point at which they were shipped:

D. R. Burnell, Fort Wayne	1 car
M. Verner, Chicago	2 cars
Hall & Glenn, Chicago	2 cars
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	4 cars
Greenwald & K., Chicago	3 cars
L. Keifer, Chicago	1 car
S. Lowenstein, & H., Chicago	3 cars
L. Rothenhils & Z., Chicago	2 cars
S. Kaufman, Chicago	1 car
S. Marks Bro., Chicago	4 cars
Haas & Kraus, Chicago	3 cars
Chas. Baas, Chicago	1 car
M. J. Bowers, Mansfield Ohio	1 car
Geo. Welsh, Indianapolis	1 car
J. J. Dye, Indianapolis	1 car
J. L. Anderson, Indianapolis	2 cars
M. C. Manor, Crestline	1 car
A. C. Holler, Mansfield	1 car
J. Sherrick, Canton	1 car
J. & S. Needy, Newark	5 cars
Prepaid	5 cars
Traurman & Lobman, Chicago	4 cars
Total	51 cars
Total last week	51 cars

In addition to the above there were fully three cars of Penna. cattle, making the whole number 54 cars, or, calculating 18 head to the car load, very nearly 1,000 head. That the market was a hard one for dealers generally conceded—some thought it the worst one experienced this winter. There were several eastern buyers in attendance including among others, Briggs and Moses, early in the day, but owing to the rain which then prevailed as well as to the hardness of the roads, but very few of the kind suitable for shipping on sale, and for these the butchers paid more than shippers could stand—so it was said at least—they did not buy a single bullock. The retail demand did not seem to be up to the usual standard, the number of butchers in attendance, apparently, being unusually small, and when we left the yards at 10:30, it looked as if there would be quite a number left over unsold. While the number of really good cattle on sale was very small, it is also true that there were fewer scalawags than usual, and it is probable that the stock on sale to-day was nearer of a grade than for some time past. There were but few really fat cattle, and not many very poor ones, and there were fewer stock cattle than last week. We have no doubt but what the New York buyers would have taken several car loads if they could have obained the kind they wanted, and if 10 or 12 car loads or even half a dozen loads had been taken out of the market it would have been quite a lift to holders; as it was, there were too many cattle for the demand.

Prices, compared with last week, are lower, and as already intimated, the market was a very dull and unsatisfactory one. Some few very fine cattle sold at 8 and even up to 8¾; but these are outside quotations, as the great proportion of the best cattle were not at 7@7¼, and fair to medium at 6@6½. Stock steers still quoted at 4¼@5¼, according to quality and condition.

J. R. Pringle 17 head Mercer Co. stock sold at 4¼@6.

L. Rothenhils & Zeigler 55 head from Chicago, at 5¼@7¾.

S. Kauffman 23 head from Chicago, at 6@6¾.

Kraus & Haas sold 56 from Chicago, at 6¼@7¾.

Jacob Needy 51 head of good to extra Ohio stock, at 6¼@8¾.

Keefer & Katz sold 24 head from Chicago, at 6¼@7.

L. & J. Shamberg 80 head from Chicago; stockers at 5½; fat cattle, at 6,20@8,37½.

Traurman & Lobman; 58 steers all from Chicago, at 6@8; 22 bulls at 4@6.

Emerick & Co., sold 4 head.

Carr & McAllister sold 72 head on commission, at 5@7¾.

Greenwald & Kahn 63 steers, all from Chicago, at 6¾@7¾.

S. Marks & Bro. report 80, all from Chicago, at 6@8.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. 39 head mixed stock, at 5@8 cts.

Hedges & Taylor 80 head mixed stock from Ohio and Indiana, at 4¾@7¾.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale to-day was large, thought not up to that of last week, but in the absence of eastern buyers, and an unusually limited retail demand, the market was the hardest one of the season. At 10 A. M., there were quite a number of droves unsold, and several of them would have to be driven over to East Liberty; as a general thing, however, the quality was better than last week, but prices ruled lower. We now quote prime to extra at 5@6c, some few fancy sold up to 7c. Medium sheep sold at $3@4 per head, and scalawags, of which there were but few on sale, may be quoted at $2@3 per head.

Garwin & Co. report having had 150 on sale.

John Gallagher 100, unsold, held at $3,50 per head.

John F. Neely 76, mixed stock, at $2½ per head to 5¾c per lb.

J. S. McMillan 116 head—unsold at 10 A. M.—expected to drive to East Liberty.

J. S. —— 160 head—unsold at 10 A. M.—expected to drive to Central Yards.

Emerick & Co. sold 135 prime, averaging 110 lbs, to Peter Tosh, at 6¼@7c.

HOGS.

The market is quiet and unchanged—demand, as is always the case at these yards, was mainly local. We continue to quote in a retail way at $2½@10¾ per cwt, for fair to prime averages.

Jacob Needy sold 89 to Emerick & Co, averaging 200 lbs, at 9,60.

John McMurry delivered to W. Adams, 25, contracted some months since, at 10c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, February 14.—Cotton heavy, with sales of 100 bales at 25¼c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts were 3,716 bbls; prices 5@10c better; sales 6,800 bbls at $4,75@4,95 for superfine State and western; $5,20@5,85, extra State; $5,15@6, extra western; $5,60@6,30, white wheat extra; $5,20@6,15, R. H. O.; $5,80@6,25, extra St. Louis; $6,25@8,50, good choice do.; included in the sales were 1,000 bbls extra State, to arrive in two weeks, at $5,25. Rye Flour quiet; sales 200 bbls at $4@4,75. Corn Meal quiet. Whisky heavy; sales 250 bbls western at 97@97½c for free, chiefly at 97c. Wheat: receipts were 4,380 bush: prices were 1@2c better for spring, and 3@4c better for winter; sales 41,000 bush at $1,20 for No. 2 spring; $1,26, rejected spring; $1,28@1,34, winter red and amber western; $1,38, common white Michigan, and $1,37 for white State. Rye quiet. Barley dull: 4,500 bush two rowed State 85c. Barley Malt quiet. Corn dull, heavy and declining: receipts 11,114 bush, sales 24,000 bush @80@82c for old mixed western, and 95@97c new south ern yellow. Oats lower; receipts 11,800, sales 48,000 bush at 54½@56c for western, and 61@63c for State. Stock of grain in warehouse wheat: 2,813,977, corn 524,822, oats 1,176,163, rye 41,999, barley 318, 566, malt 84,918, peas 16,892 bush. Rice dull: Carolina 6¼@7¼c. Coffee firm. Sugar steady, with sales of 400 hhds Cuba at 9@10⅛, and 150 boxes Havana at 10¼c. Molasses dull; sales 25 hhds New Orleans at 68@75c. Hops quiet at 18@28c for American. Petroleum dull at 16¼@16½c for crude and 30¼@30½c for refined. Linseed oil firm at 96@98c. Turpentine quiet and unchanged. Pork opened heavy and closed firm; sales 480 bbls at $26,25@28,62 for new mess, $22,50@23 for prime, $25,00@25,50 for prime mess; also 250 bbls new mess seller February and March, prime at $26,25@26,50. Beef steady and quiet, with sales 140 bbls at $10@15 for new plain mess and $14@17,50 for new extra mess. Tierce Beef quiet, with sales 85 tierces at $25@28 for prime mess and $28@30 for India mess. Beef Hams quiet, with sales 60 bbls at $28@32,50 for new. Cut Meats heavy: sales 40 pkgs at 10¾@11c for shoulders and 13¾@14¼c for hams. Middles quiet: sales 75 bxs at 13¼c for lump cut and 14½c for short ribbed. Dressed hogs heavy at 11@11¼c for western. Lard heavy and lower; sales 400 tierces at 14¾@15¾c for steam and 16@ 16¾c for kettle rendered; also 3,250 tierces steam rendered; seller February March and April, at 15¼@15⅝c. Butter quiet at 17@30c for Ohio. Cheese dull and unchanged. Freights to Liverpool dull and unchanged.

Latest—Flour closed 5c better on low grades of extra, with a moderate export demand. Wheat firm, at $1,16@1,21 for No. 2 spring, and $1,30@1,34 for winter red and amber western. Rye nominal. Oats dull, at 54½@56½c for western in store and afloat. Corn dull and heavy, at 82@88c for new mixed western. Pork quiet and without any decided change. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats and bacon nominally unchanged. Lard more active and lower, with sales of 2,000 tierces prime steam, seller all this month, at 15¼@15¾c. Eggs quiet and without any decided change.

CHICAGO, February 14.—Flour steady and moderately active for all but choice grades; prices unchanged. Wheat: No. 1 quiet at 88c. No. 2 fairly active at 82¾@83c, closing at 82½@82¾c; this afternoon market is dull and unsettled at 82¾@82½c, cash; 82¾c, seller March for No. 2. Corn in fair demand; sales No. 2 at 76@77¼c, closing with sellers at 76c; rejected at 68c; new is firm at 61c; this afternoon No. 2 is dull at 69¾@70c. Oats firm and 1c higher, ranging at 38¾@ 39¾c for No. 2, closing at 39¼c bid. Barley firmer; No. 2 nominal at 65@67c. Highwines quiet with buyers at 92@92½c; sellers at 93@93½c. Provisions firm and active. Mess Pork easier at $27,37½@ 28,50; cash $27, buyer February $26,25, seller $27, buyer $29, closing at $26,37½@ 26,40 cash, $26,25 seller, and $27 buyer for March. Lard in better demand and 1c lower at 14¾c cash, 14½c seller March. Meats dull and almost nominal: dry salted shoulders 10c, rough sides 12¾c, short ribs loose 13¾c, sweet pickled hams 14½c, green 13@13½c. Dressed hogs dull at $10@10,50, closing at $10,12½@ 10,37½, dividing on 200 lbs. Receipts for the past 24 hours—3,000 bbls flour, 50,410 bu wheat, 56,370 bu corn, 11,084 bu oats, 5,877 bu rye, 6,501 bu barley, 8,656 hogs. Shipments—5,870 bbls flour, 5,470 bu wheat, 16,364 bu corn, 3,725 bu oats, 360 bu rye, 3,640 bu barley, 4,715 hogs. Eastern Exchange 1-10 off buying and par selling.

ST. LOUIS, February 14.—Tobacco market active and higher. Cotton nominal at 25½c. Hemp quiet and unchanged. Flour: low grades scarce and higher at $4,25@4,50 for superfine; $4,60@4,90 for extra; $5@5,25 for double extra. Wheat: spring unchanged, fall lower and irregular; sales No. 2 spring at 90c; do. red fall 98¾@99½; No. 1 do. $1,08; choice $1,12@1,22½. Corn heavy and easier at 60@61c for mixed bulk; 70c for fancy white; 68@70c for mixed sacked; 70@71c for yellow; 72@78c for prime to fancy white. Oats heavy and easier at 46@ 47½c in bulk; 51@53c sacked. Barley dull at $1,15 for fall Minnesota. Rye slow at 70@72c. Whisky firm at 93c Sugar dull at 11@13¼c for fully fair to choice. Coffee dull at 20@23c for medium to choice. Molasses dull at 70@80c for plantation. Pork in fair demand at $27,25@27,50. Dry salt meats firm at 10¾@11c for shoulders, 16c for clear rib, 16¼c for clear sides, none out of smoke, 16½@16¾c seller the month. Lard quiet; small sales choice tierce at 16c. Receipts flour, 7,450 bbls; wheat, 34,500 bush; corn. 23,600 bush; oats, 25,607 bush; Barley, 1,100 bush, rye, 2,300 bush; hogs, 170.

CINCINNATI, February 14.—Flour unchanged, with sales of family at $5,25@ 5,50. Wheat dull at $1,08@1,10. Corn dull at 79@82c. Oats dull at 50@55c. Rye dull at 80@88c. Tobacco quiet, with sales of 64 hds at $7,00@23,40. Cotton dull; sales of middling at 24½c. Wiskey firm at 93c. Hogs are in good demand from shippers at $9@9,50; gross receipts, 5,000. Provisions are classed dull and prices are nominal with no demand and no sales of any consequence. Mess pork was sold at $27. Bulk meats at 10¾@14¼@ 14¾c for shoulders, clear ribs and clear sides, but no sales. Bacon held at 12½ @15¼@16½c for shoulders, clear ribs and clear sides, the latter scarce, hence the high rates asked; they were offered at 16½c to come out next week. Sugar cured hams at 18¾@19½c and the demand light. Lard very dull at 14¾@16c for prime steam and kettle rendered. Lowenstein & Hartman sold 56 head from Chicago, at 5¼@7,62.

Jacob Needy 51 head of good to extra Ohio stock, at 6¼@8¾.

Keefer & Katz sold 24 head from Chicago, at 6¼@7.

L. & J. Shamberg 80 head from Chicago; stockers at 5½; fat cattle, at 6,20@ 8,37½.

Traurman & Lobman; 58 steers all from Chicago, at 6@8; 22 bulls at 4@6.

Emerick & Co., sold 4 head.

Carr & McAllister sold 72 head on commission, at 5@7¾.

Greenwald & Kahn 63 steers, all from Chicago, at 6¾@7¾.

S. Marks & Bro. report 80, all from Chicago, at 6@8.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. 39 head mixed stock, at 5@8 cts.

Hedges & Taylor 80 head mixed stock from Ohio and Indiana, at 4¾@7¾.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale to-day was large, thought not up to that of last week, but in the absence of eastern buyers, and an unusually limited retail demand, the market was the hardest one of the season. At 10 A. M., there were quite a number of droves unsold, and several of them would have to be driven over to East Liberty; as a general thing, however, the quality was better than last week, but prices ruled lower. We now quote prime to extra at 5@6c, some few fancy sold up to 7c. Medium sheep sold at $3@4 per head, and scalawags, of which there were but few on sale, may be quoted at $1,50@2,50.

P. H. Frew 103 head from Lawrence county, very good, held at 6c.

John Walters retailed 150, mixed stock, at 2@6¾c per head.

J. R. Pringle 100 head, averaging 80 to 85 lbs, held at $4.

C. H. Moulton had for Christy 180, held at $2,50@3,50; was offered $2,50 for the whole drove.

S. Bechtley 93, weighing about 83 to 85 lbs; would average about $3 per head.

Garwin & Co. report having had 150 on sale.

John Gallagher 100, unsold, held at $3,50 per head.

John F. Neely 76, mixed stock, at $2½ per head to 5¾c per lb.

J. S. McMillan 116 head—unsold at 10 A. M.—expected to drive to East Liberty.

J. S. —— 160 head—unsold at 10 A. M.—expected to drive to Central Yards.

Emerick & Co. sold 135 prime, averaging 110 lbs, to Peter Tosh, at 6¼@7c.

HOGS.

The market is quiet and unchanged—demand, as is always the case at these yards, was mainly local. We continue to quote in a retail way at $2½@10¾ per cwt, for fair to prime averages.

Jacob Needy sold 89 to Emerick & Co, averaging 200 lbs, at 9,60.

John McMurry delivered to W. Adams, 25, contracted some months since, at 10c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, February 14.—Cotton heavy, with sales of 100 bales at 25¼c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts were 3,716 bbls; prices 5@10c better; sales 6,800 bbls at $4,75@4,95 for superfine State and western; $5,20@5,85, extra State; $5,15@6, extra western; $5,60@6,30, white wheat extra; $5,20@6,15, R. H. O.; $5,80@6,25, extra St. Louis; $6,25@8,50, good choice do.; included in the sales were 1,000 bbls extra State, to arrive in two weeks, at $5,25. Rye Flour quiet; sales 200 bbls at $4@4,75. Corn Meal quiet. Whisky heavy; sales 250 bbls western at 97@97½c for free, chiefly at 97c. Wheat: receipts were 4,380 bush: prices were 1@2c better for spring, and 3@4c better for winter; sales 41,000 bush at $1,20 for No. 2 spring; $1,26, rejected spring; $1,28@1,34, winter red and amber western; $1,38, common white Michigan, and $1,37 for white State. Rye quiet. Barley dull: 4,500 bush two rowed State 85c. Barley Malt quiet. Corn dull, heavy and declining: receipts 11,114 bush, sales 24,000 bush @80@82c for old mixed western, and 95@97c new south ern yellow. Oats lower; receipts 11,800, sales 48,000 bush at 54½@56c for western, and 61@63c for State. Stock of grain in warehouse wheat: 2,813,977, corn 524,822, oats 1,176,163, rye 41,999, barley 318, 566, malt 84,918, peas 16,892 bush. Rice dull: Carolina 6¼@7¼c. Coffee firm. Sugar steady, with sales of 400 hhds Cuba at 9@10⅛, and 150 boxes Havana at 10¼c. Molasses dull; sales 25 hhds New Orleans at 68@75c. Hops quiet at 18@28c for American. Petroleum dull at 16¼@16½c for crude and 30¼@30½c for refined. Linseed oil firm at 96@98c. Turpentine quiet and unchanged. Pork opened heavy and closed firm; sales 480 bbls at $26,25@23,62 for new mess, $22,50@23 for prime, $25,00@25,50 for prime mess; also 250 bbls new mess seller February and March, prime at $26,25@26,50. Beef steady and quiet, with sales 140 bbls at $10@15 for new plain mess and $14@17,50 for new extra mess. Tierce Beef quiet, with sales 85 tierces at $25@28 for prime mess and $28@30 for India mess. Beef Hams quiet, with sales 60 bbls at $28@32,50 for new. Cut Meats heavy: sales 40 pkgs at 10¾@11c for shoulders and 13¾@14¼c for hams. Middles quiet: sales 75 bxs at 13¼c for lump cut and 14½c for short ribbed. Dressed hogs heavy at 11@11¼c for western. Lard heavy and lower; sales 400 tierces at 14¾@15¾c for steam and 16@ 16¾c for kettle rendered; also 3,250 tierces steam rendered; seller February March and April, at 15¼@15⅝c. Butter quiet at 17@30c for Ohio. Cheese dull and unchanged. Freights to Liverpool dull and unchanged.

Latest—Flour closed 5c better on low grades of extra, with a moderate export demand. Wheat firm, at $1,16@1,21 for No. 2 spring, and $1,30@1,34 for winter red and amber western. Rye nominal. Oats dull, at 54½@56½c for western in store and afloat. Corn dull and heavy, at 82@88c for new mixed western. Pork quiet and without any decided change. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats and bacon nominally unchanged. Lard more active and lower, with sales of 2,000 tierces prime steam, seller all this month, at 15¼@15¾c. Eggs quiet and without any decided change.

CHICAGO, February 14.—Flour steady and moderately active for all but choice grades; prices unchanged. Wheat: No. 1 quiet at 88c. No. 2 fairly active at 82¾@83c, closing at 82½@82¾c; this afternoon market is dull and unsettled at 82¾@82½c, cash; 82¾c, seller March for No. 2. Corn in fair demand; sales No. 2 at 76@77¼c, closing with sellers at 76c; rejected at 68c; new is firm at 61c; this afternoon No. 2 is dull at 69¾@70c. Oats firm and 1c higher, ranging at 38¾@ 39¾c for No. 2, closing at 39¼c bid. Barley firmer; No. 2 nominal at 65@67c. Highwines quiet with buyers at 92@92½c; sellers at 93@93½c. Provisions firm and active. Mess Pork easier at $27,37½@ 28,50; cash $27, buyer February $26,25, seller $27, buyer $29, closing at $26,37½@ 26,40 cash, $26,25 seller, and $27 buyer for March. Lard in better demand and ¼c lower at 14¾c cash, 14½c seller March. Meats dull and almost nominal: dry salted shoulders 10c, rough sides 12¾c, short ribs loose 13¾c, sweet pickled hams 14½c, green 13@13½c. Dressed hogs dull at $10@10,50, closing at $10,12½@ 10,37½, dividing on 200 lbs. Receipts for the past 24 hours—3,000 bbls flour, 50,410 bu wheat, 56,370 bu corn, 11,084 bu oats, 5,877 bu rye, 6,501 bu barley, 8,656 hogs. Shipments—5,870 bbls flour, 5,470 bu wheat, 16,364 bu corn, 3,725 bu oats, 360 bu rye, 3,640 bu barley, 4,715 hogs. Eastern Exchange 1-10 off buying and par selling.

ST. LOUIS, February 14.—Tobacco market active and higher. Cotton nominal at 25½c. Hemp quiet and unchanged. Flour: low grades scarce and higher at $4,25@4,50 for superfine; $4,60@4,90 for extra; $5@5,25 for double extra. Wheat: spring unchanged, fall lower and irregular; sales No. 2 spring at 90c; do. red fall 98¾@99½; No. 1 do. $1,08; choice $1,12@1,22½. Corn heavy and easier at 60@61c for mixed bulk; 70c for fancy white; 68@70c for mixed sacked; 70@71c for yellow; 72@78c for prime to fancy white. Oats heavy and easier at 46@ 47½c in bulk; 51@53c sacked. Barley dull at $1,15 for fall Minnesota. Rye slow at 70@72c. Whisky firm at 93c Sugar dull at 11@13¼c for fully fair to choice. Coffee dull at 20@23c for medium to choice. Molasses dull at 70@80c for plantation. Pork in fair demand at $27,25@27,50. Dry salt meats firm at 10¾@11c for shoulders, 16c for clear rib, 16¼c for clear sides, none out of smoke, 16½@16¾c seller the month. Lard quiet; small sales choice tierce at 16c. Receipts flour, 7,450 bbls; wheat, 34,500 bush; corn. 23,600 bush; oats, 25,607 bush; Barley, 1,100 bush, rye, 2,300 bush; hogs, 170.

CINCINNATI, February 14.—Flour unchanged, with sales of family at $5,25@ 5,50. Wheat dull at $1,08@1,10. Corn dull at 79@82c. Oats dull at 50@55c. Rye dull at 80@88c. Tobacco dull, with sales of 64 hds at $7,00@23,40. Cotton dull; sales of middling at 24½c. Wiskey firm at 93c. Hogs are in good demand from shippers at $9@9,50; gross receipts, 5,000. Provisions are classed dull and prices are nominal with no demand and no sales of any consequence. Mess pork was sold at $27. Bulk meats at 10¾@14¼@ 14¾c for shoulders, clear ribs and clear sides, but no sales. Bacon held at 12½ @15¼@16½c for shoulders, clear ribs and clear sides, the latter scarce, hence the high rates asked; they were offered at 16½c to come out next week. Sugar cured hams at 18¾@19½c and the demand light. Lard very dull at 14¾@16c for prime steam and kettle rendered. Lowenstein & Hartman sold 56 head from Chicago, at 5¼@7,62.

Jacob Needy 51 head of good to extra Ohio stock, at 6¼@8¾.

Keefer & Katz sold 24 head from Chicago, at 6¼@7.

L. & J. Shamberg 80 head from Chicago; stockers at 5½; fat cattle, at 6,20@ 8,37½.

Traurman & Lobman; 58 steers all from Chicago, at 6@8; 22 bulls at 4@6.

Emerick & Co., sold 4 head.

Carr & McAllister sold 72

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE CITY.

Change of Base.

The press and offices of the Daily and Weekly GAZETTE will be removed, from the 20th to the last of March, from their old stand on Fifth avenue to the large, four-storied "GAZETTE Buildings," at the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, recently purchased by the proprietors as a permanent home for the GAZETTE.

St. Valentine's Day has gone. It passed away in peace.

Wanted.—A House of five or six rooms at a reasonable rent. Address "R," GAZETTE office.

City Councils meet this afternoon at two o'clock, to consider the question of a Paid Fire Department.

Attention.—The members of the second company of Duquesne Grays will meet this evening on Fourth avenue, at seven and a half o'clock.

Sunday night Mr. Hugus, of East Liberty, was riding home from church, when his horse stumbled, fell and broke its neck. The gentleman escaped without injury.

Sleighing.—Wilhelmina Travis alleged before Deputy Mayor Nichols, yesterday, that John Sleigh had assaulted her and torn her dress. John was arrested and held for a hearing.

Robbery.—Friday evening the silver plating establishment of A. Ellison, on Duquesne Way, was broken into and about forty dollars worth of goods taken away. The thief escaped.

Meeting Postponed—The special meeting of the Central Board of Education, announced to take place to-day, Tuesday, has been postponed until Thursday, the 17th inst at two o'clock P. M.

Virginia Randal yesterday accused Mrs. Milne with stealing a window blind from her residence. Alderman Donaldson issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused. She was held for a hearing.

Slight Fire.—A slight fire occurred in Covert's tin shop, Seventeenth ward, about half past five o'clock last evening. An alarm was sounded from box 73, to which the fire department responded promptly.

Henry Grebe yesterday made information before Alderman Taylor against Henry Mihlstein, a Penn street saloon keeper, for selling liquor on Sunday. The accused was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

Huckstering.—George Eckert, a butcher, was arrested in the Diamond market yesterday for forestalling. It was alleged that he purchased a quantity of veal, which he exposed to sale. He was taken before the Mayor, who, after hearing the case, imposed a fine of $20 on him.

A Victorine Gone.—Mary Weaver, a resident of Wood's Run, appeared before Alderman Taylor yesterday and made information charging Rebecca Brunneman with the larceny of a Victorine valued at three dollars. Rebecca was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

Carpenters' Tools Taken.—Yesterday William H. Green made information before Alderman Taylor against Robert Foster for larceny. It is alleged that Foster carried from deponent's shop in Temperanceville, carpenters' tools to the value of $25. The accused will have a hearing on Thursday.

Committed.—Yesterday afternoon a "scrimmage" took place in Virgin alley, in which Kate Raney, Mollie McHenry and Hugh Murphy were the principals. The affair assumed the nature of a "free fight," and the noise attracted a large crowd of persons to the scene of the combat. Among others attracted thither were the police officers, who took the above named principals in charge and conducted them to the Mayor's office. After a hearing the Mayor imposed a fine of twenty dollars and costs upon each of them, and in default committed them to jail for thirty days.

The First Case.

Alderman O'Donnell had his first case yesterday. John Teirney made information against Thomas Nevin for assault and battery. Tierney is a boss in the Company, and Nevin was one of the hands under him. A day or two ago he had no further service for Nevin, and so informed him: whereupon, it is alleged, that individual became impudent, and from words proceeded to blows, during which, it is said, he abused Tierney violently, and threatened to knock his teeth out. The accused was arrested and gave bail for a hearing. Subsequently a cross suit was entered before Alderman Taylor, upon which the defendant gave bail for a hearing.

Election of Officers.

An election of officers for the Western Pennsylvania Oil Company was held yesterday. The following gentlemen were elected to serve during the ensuing year as directors:

M. De Lange, C. Reiter, John Voegtly, Jas. Morganstern, Robert Jamison, Aug. Hartje and W. H. Gordon. Treasurer, J. B. Livingston. Secretary, Henry Rosenbach. A report was submitted by the Secretary showing the receipts for oil since the last election to have been $97,238 91. The dividends paid to the stockholders during the same period were $81,148 40. The company have twenty-six producing wells. A number of new wells will be put down next summer, having fifty acres of undeveloped territory to operate on.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Monday, Feb. 14th, 1870:

Elias Bauerman to Henry Hershenroller, Sept. 2 1869; lot 13 by 56 ft. on Pike St., Allegheny City.....$1 00
Charles Craig to Conrad Reed, May 28 1868; 2 acres and 16 perches in Ross tp.....$625
James Hong to Gus Lachenheim, March 1, 18 9; lot 20 by 50 ft. in McClure tp.....$450
Hester Yost to E. Heil, Sept. 19, 1868; lot 24 by 47 ft. in Yost's plan, Pike St.....$1 00
Gottieb Herman to Bernard Gray, Sept 23, 1869; lot 100 by 100 ft. on Gallagher St., Allegheny City.....$1 00
David C. D. Zouch to J. and A. Hays & Co., Feb. 12, 1870; lot Penal in 20 by 95 ft. in Virgin alley, Birmingham.....$700
Henry Bowden to Kerns Bracken, Feb. 8, 1870; lots 77 by 104 ft. corner of Bidwell and 43 ft. 7 in ward.....$20,000
Geo. Kimmel to Elias Brown, March 4, 1869; lot 26 by 120 ft. in Mansfield.....$600
Christopher Walter to Joseph Lantz, Sept. 1, 1865; lot 120 by 120 ft. on Carson st., Ormsby borough.....$2,400
Wm. E. Young to David Herr, July 1, 1868; lot 100 by 100 ft. in Charliers tp.....$600
C. H. Love to Eli McDowell, April 27, 1868; lot 25 by 100 ft. in Charliers tp.....$300
Eli McDowell to Casper Strocbel, Feb. 1, 1869; above lot.....$500

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE—With a very few exceptions Booth, Forrest and Mrs. Lander are the only persons now on the stage who draw full houses on the opening night of an engagement, and among the exceptions is Mrs. D. H. Bowers, the talented lady now filling an engagement at the Opera House. Mrs. Bowers, in her line of characters, stands unrivalled, and at the very head of her profession. She appeared last evening as Lady Audley in "Lady Audley's Secret," a role peculiarly her own, rendered so by her true conception of the character, and the genius displayed in the rendition. The play is well put on the stage and the cast is remarkably good and was rendered last evening in all its minutie to the entire satisfaction of the audience. There is a brilliancy and manner about Mrs. Bowers indicative of the true artist and which makes her immensely popular with all lovers of the legitimate drama. The piece will be repeated this evening.

THE TABLEAUX VIVANTS, illustrative of the scenes and incidents of the Holy Scriptures, after Gustave Dore, as now presented in serial performances at Turner's Hall, by the Turner Society, should excite much more attention than they do, inasmuch as they form the most instructive, chaste, and entertaining exhibitions we have ever witnessed. Last night, on the third occasion, a large and fashionable audience was in attendance, and the performances were truly grand and beautiful. In the subsequent occasions we would suggest that Mr. Ludwig, the lecturer, or some other gentleman, should read also the English text of the Bible descriptive of each scene. We urge a much better attendance in the future on the occasions to follow.

THE CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—We hope none of our readers will forget the grand concert occasion of to-night under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Cantata Society and musical direction of Prof. C. Tetedoux. There will be some fifty singers—the very best in the city—on the platform in addition to a full orchestra. The programme is varied and must prove highly entertaining. Seats may be secured to-day at Mellor & Hoene's music store, Fifth avenue.

SABBATH SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

Permanent Officers Elected—Interesting Discussion of Topics.

The third annual session of the Sabbath School Institute, composed of the teachers of the United and Reformed Presbyterian churches of Allegheny county, commenced last evening at half past seven o'clock, in the First U. P. Church, Seventh avenue.

Rev. Thomas H. Hanna was elected temporary Chairman, and Rev. John S. Sands was appointed Secretary.

A Committee was appointed to nominate permanent officers. During the absence of the Committee, the Institute engaged in devotional exercises.

The Committee nominated Professor J. R. Newell for President, and a number of gentlemen as vice-presidents. Rev. J. S. Sands was nominated for the office of Secretary. The nominations were confirmed unanimously.

The first subject discussed was the "Sabbath School Institute." The discussion was opened by Rev. J. S. Sands, who said that the Sabbath School Teachers' Institute was the Sabbath School teachers' school. It instructs them how best to teach the truths of the gospel. It depends on the teachers whether it is interesting or not. To make it interesting, all the teachers should be present from every school. Then speeches are needed to make it interesting. They did not need theological disquisitions, but short, plain, pointed information and experience from those who come fresh from the Sabbath School work. They needed prayer too, to guide them how to do the work.

Rev. W. J. Reid endorsed the thought that all had something to do in the Institute to make it interesting. Ministers required to be relieved of their monotony—to be encouraged by one another's voice. So in midst of discouragements, Sabbath school teachers should meet and concur together. All should pray and do what they can to make the Institute interesting.

Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., had no speech to make, but he had a suggestion or two to offer. The design of the Sabbath School Institute is to get the personal experience of each teacher in the Sabbath school. He hoped this would be an experience meeting. They could not fix on any one theory that would answer the purpose. They must have the experience of all. He had no objection even to women detailing their experience.

Mr. I. A. Macrum thought the object of the Sabbath School Institute should be to obtain new recruits for the army of the Lord.

Rev. Thos. H. Hanna thought, from the hesitancy of the speakers, that the meeting considered the subject had been discussed sufficiently at the present. He asked if they could not pass to something else.

Rev. W. J. Reid opened the discussion on Teachers' Meetings. The teachers should have prayer meetings to ask the guidance and direction of the Spirit without which they would be unable to teach. They should meet to study the lesson. They should form a kind of normal class. Then they will become familiar with the lesson and the art of asking questions, one of the hardest things to be done. The best place to learn the art of asking questions is in the teachers' meetings. They should have an opportunity of telling each other their discouragements. They should meet for conference.

T. H. Rabe, Esq., announced the time of meeting, and the subjects to be discussed this afternoon and evening.

The Institute will meet this afternoon at half-past two o'clock. Reports will be read from Sabbath Schools connected with the Association. The Sabbath School will be from the Mute Sabbath School.

Rev. S. B. Reed will open the discussion on the duties of Pastors to the Sabbath School.

In the evening at half past seven, Mr. Samuel Malood will open the discussion on the qualification of Sabbath School teachers, and Mr. Knox on the Encouragement of teachers.

After singing, and a prayer by Dr. J. B. Clark, the institute adjourned to meet this afternoon at half past two o'clock.

THE NEW SYNOD

Last Day of the Session—The Name Adopted—Standing Committees Appointed, &c.

The new Synod of the Reformed Church concluded its session yesterday.

At nine o'clock in the morning the Synod reassembled, Rev. A. B. Koplin occupying the chair.

After the reading of the minutes, the President reported the following Standing Committees:

Examination and Licentiates—Rev. D. B. Ernest, H. F. Keenan, T. J. Barclay, B. Beigley, B. Seidle.

Narrative of Revivals—Rev. J. Kretzing, Rev. J. F. Overdeer, Rev. J. G. Shoemaker, H. Sheicer.

Publication—Rev. J. G. Shoemaker, H. Sheicer.

Finance—Rev. J. F. Taggart, T. J. Stauffer, D. S. Diffenbacher.

The application of Rev. James Grant, of the Methodist Church, for membership in the Synod was received and the papers referred to the Committee on Examination and Licentiates.

Elder Samuel Barclay was granted leave of absence and Elder W. J. Barr, optional attendance.

A report from the Special Committee on the subject recommended the name of "The Pittsburgh Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States." The name was adopted.

A resolution was adopted requesting classes and charges to send only such delegates to Synod as are willing to remain until the close of the session.

On motion it was decided to hold the next session in the Zion's Reformed Church, Buffalo.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Synod opened with prayer by Rev. C. C. Russell.

The official title of the Synod was formally declared.

On motion a committee was appointed with Rev. F. K. Levan as chairman, to prepare a charter and report to next meeting.

W. J. Baer, T. J. Craig and R. W. Seibert, were appointed a Committee on Church Property.

On motion Rev. James Grant was admitted to membership and assigned to the Westmoreland classes.

A letter from Rev. Dr. Miller was received and read.

Twenty-five cents each was assessed upon the delegates for payment of the janitor of the church for his services.

The clerk was instructed to publish the minutes in pamphlet form, and also to publish an abstract in the denominational papers. The Chairman, Rev. F. K. Levan, was requested to present a copy of his opening sermon for publication in the minutes.

The report of the Committee on Education was received. Pending its consideration the Synod adjourned until seven o'clock.

At the evening session this report was taken up and discussed at length, after which, with a few immaterial changes, it was adopted.

Several other matters were acted upon, of no general interest, when Synod finally adjourned.

Those we Know.

WE UNDERSTAND that Rev. Drs. W. D. Howard and J. G. Brown were installed pastors of the congregations over which they preside, a short time before the pastoral relation was formed between Rev. Dr. Douglas and his congregation. These three gentlemen have held longer continuous pastorates than any other clergymen in this city. Dr. Preston, of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, entered on his pastorate at an earlier date than the gentlemen mentioned above, but he was absent from the city for some years, and his rectorate has not been a continuous one.

A. S. CASSATT, ESQ., will enter into the General Superintendency of the Pennsylvania Railroad about the 1st of April.

REV. R. B. EWING, pastor of the U. P. Church, Nineteenth ward, preached a sermon before the Sabbath School Teachers' Institute of Allegheny Church, last Sabbath evening in the Second U. P. Church, Sixth avenue.

REV. DR. DICKERSON took suddenly ill in his church on Sunday and was unable to attend to his official duties. We are glad to know that he is convalescent.

DR. L. OLDSHUE, of this city, is regarded as the leading pathologist of the country.

A LATE LETTER from Bishop Domenec chronicles his continued good health.

JOHN B. KENNEDY, Esq., occupies the editorial chair in the Allegheny evening *Republic* office.

COL. N. P. SAWYER is no longer in the newspaper business.

THE SON of James Rees, Esq., who was scalded severely on the steamboat Maggie Hays disaster, is recovering rapidly.

THE estimable and beloved wife of John A. Sergeant, who died on Sunday, will be buried this afternoon.

Till Tapping.—Alderman Arent yesterday received information of John G. Wornley, a shoemaker on Ohio street, against Henry Schleich for larceny. The accused was employed by Wornley and it was alleged appropriated five dollars from the till, Saturday evening. The defendant was arrested and settled the case by paying back the money and the costs.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

MONDAY, February 14.—The case of Weisenberger vs Bates, previously reported, was resumed before Judge Hampton, and the evidence concluded. The counsel will make their arguments on Tuesday morning, after which the Court will charge the jury.

In the Quarter Sessions Court room, Judge Kirkpatrick presiding, the case of Mackrell and Johnson vs Cook, et al., was taken up. This was an action to recover attorney's fees. It appears that James Blackmore was some time since appointed Sequestrator of the Pittsburgh and Washington Turnpike, and the defendants desiring his removal and the appointment of another man, it is alleged, employed the plaintiffs to have the change made. The plaintiffs, who were attorneys, undertook the case and succeeded in having Blackmore removed and Robert Johnson appointed, after which the defendants refused to pay the bill. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY:

94 (O. L.) Duff vs Wilson.
95 (O. L.) Same vs same.
98 (O. L.) Leahy vs Nobbs.
131 Rector, &c., of St. Andrews Church vs Hoag.
123 Harrison vs Brereton and Wilkins.
108 Irwin vs Shaffer and Blunden.
168 Trimble vs Williams.
169 Sturgess, Arnold & Co. vs Shields' gar.
171 Rabenstein vs Pittsburgh, F. and M. Turnpike Co.
172 Simpson vs Gilmore.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

MONDAY, February 14.—In the case of Snodgrass vs. Hill's Exec'trs, tried before Judge Stowe, last week, the jury returned a verdict for the defendent.

The case of Stanley vs. Hohman, previously reported, was resumed and concluded. Jury out.

Carline vs. Campbell. Action in debt. It is alleged that the plaintiff provided pasture for defendant's cow to the amount of $24, which it is alleged was due and unpaid. Defendant claims to have paid the bill and took a receipt for the amount, which receipt he lost. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

270 McCullough vs. Reynolds.
286 Schmidt vs. Emery Bros.
240 Hebler vs. Richeld.
184 Kennedy, et al. vs. Dithridge, et al.
218 Sheen, et al. vs. Gilmore, et al.
342 Jenkins vs. McLaren.
332 Collins, et al. vs. Rea.
364 Reed vs. Clark.
365 Munroe, et al. vs. Hays, et al.

FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Regular Quarterly Meeting—The Constitution Again.

A regular quarterly meeting of the Pittsburgh Firemen's Association was held in the rooms of the Association in City Building, yesterday (Thursday) evening at half past seven o'clock, President W. C. M'Carthy in the Chair.

The Secretary, S. T. Paisley, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved as read.

On motion, the report of the committee appointed to revise the constitution was called up.

The President directed the Secretary to read the report.

The paper could not be found and consequently was not read.

A motion was made to adopt the constitution as read at a previous meeting. The motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Sims, it was resolved that when the Association adjourn it adjourn to meet at the call of the President.

The bill of James McGaffin, Janitor, for services, amounting to $6 50, was presented and ordered to be paid.

Inquiry was made relative to the Lawrence Hose Company, to which the delegate from that company replied that the company was not disbanded, but was still in service.

On motion of Mr. Sims the Secretary was requested to notify the Treasurer that a report would be required from him at the next meeting.

On motion, adjourned.

The Temperance Option Bill.

The following is the amendment offered by Mr. D. N. White to the Temperance Option bill now pending in our State Legislature:

SECTION 1. That at every annual municipal election, in every city, borough and township of this Commonwealth, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of election in said cities, boroughs and townships to receive tickets, either written, printed, or partly written and partly printed, from the legal voters of said city, borough or township, labelled on the outside "license" and on the inside "for license" or "against license," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in case of other tickets received at said election; and the tickets so received shall be counted and a return of the same made to the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county in which such city, borough or township is situated, duly certified, as is required by law, which certificates shall be laid before the judges of the said court at the first meeting of said court after such election shall be held, and shall be filed with the other records of said court.

SEC. 2. That in receiving and counting and in making returns of the vote cast, the said inspectors, judges and clerks of said municipal election shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections, and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks voting at and attending upon the election held under the provision of this act.

SEC. 3. Whenever by the returns of election in any city, borough or township aforesaid it shall appear that a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any license to issue for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors at retail or in less quantities than one quart, not to be drank on the premises, to any hotel, inn, tavern or eating house, or to any persons or persons whatsoever within said city, borough or township from that time forward and until the legal voters of said city, borough or township shall at an annual election vote in favor of license.

SEC. 4. All licenses granted after the passage of this act for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors at retail and to be drank on the premises in any city, borough or township, shall determine and be of no force and effect so soon as it shall be certified to the court, as provided in the second section of this act, that said city, borough or township has voted against license.

Unprovoked Assault.

Yesterday Mary Bradley made information before Alderman McMasters against Neill Briceland for aggravated assault and battery. Briceland is employed at McVey's livery stable on Irwin street. The prosecutrix resides in the neighborhood. She alleges she went to the hydrant to get a bucket of water when Briceland turned a hose upon and deluged her with water. She remonstrated at his action when he further manifested his ungallant spirit by striking her on the head with a board, all of which is according to her statement. By this time her husband appeared on the ground and was met with a threat from Briceland, who intimated a desire to serve him in a similar manner. The Bradley's conceived discretion to be the better part of valor and withdrew. Subsequently Mrs. Bradley made an information as stated, which was followed with another from her husband against their assailant for surety of the peace. The accused was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

Reliable Articles.

Imperial and Turkey Prunes, Dehesa and Basket Layer Raisins, Seedless and Valencia Raisins, French Capres, and Piccolilli, Spanish and French Olives, Cranberry and Celery Sauces, Athenaine, Worcestershire, Bengal and London Club Sauces, Crop & Blackwell's renowned Chow-Chow, Walnuts, Mixed Pickles, Girkin's Piccalilli and Cauliflowers, Tamarinds, Extract of Beef, Eagle Brand Condensed Milk, Schepp's Prepared Cocoanut, French Mushrooms and Peas, Scotch and American Marmalades, Durham & Colman's Mustards, assorted Jellies and Extracts, Stuffed Mangoes and Peppers, Pickled Limes, Canton Ginger, Finest Olive Oil, Hubbell's Prepared Wheat Currie, Gelatine, Liquid Rennet, India Cume Powder, Hazard's Tapioca Farina, Whitmans & Baker's Chocolates, &c., &c., at
112 Federal street,
Allegheny City.
GEORGE BEAVEN.
3

Great Bargains for ladies' soiled goods at MACRUM, GLYDE & Co.'s, No. 78 and 80 Market street Also ladies' fine embroidered chemises, night dresses, skirts and drawers. Also, a lot of embroidered edgings and insertions.

The above goods have been marked down to exceedingly low prices to insure rapid sale.

Iron is being shipped from Indianapolis, Indiana, to Pittsburgh, for gun barrels.

ALLEGHENY.

Allegheny should have a public hall of proper proportions.

Allegheny has thirty churches. Every denomination is represented.

Mayor Callow had one drunken case before him yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Jacob Haas, the butcher who was gored by a bull, is slowly recovering.

A Morning Newspaper is talked of in Allegheny. It's only *talked* of so far.

The City is very quiet and the police magistrates complain of a lack of business.

The new fountain in front of Ridge street is one of the finest ornaments of the Park.

When will the toll houses on the Perrysville plank road be removed outside the city limits?

The Gas Committee of Councils held a meeting last night. No business of special importance was transacted.

A Prominent Councilman from the First ward it is said will be a candidate for the Mayorality at the next election.

Mrs. John K. Blair, an Allegheny lady, won the elegant silver fruit stand and castor at the Plymouth Church Fair, by a large majority.

The stone wall enclosing the Fort Wayne Railroad, through the Park is most completed. It is to be surmounted by a handsome iron railing.

Last Evening at a meeting of the Market Committee of Councils. Allen Stewart was elected Constable and Joseph Best Sweeper of the market house.

There were fifteen common cases before Mayor Callow yesterday morning, an unusually large number. The majority paid fines ranging from $8 to $25.

Citizens in the Eighth ward want a steam fire engine. They have been considering this necessity for about three years, but that's all that has been done.

The Rink, as well as the Union Park, presents a desolate appearance. Skatists have at last become discouraged and given up all hope of an opportunity to indulge in their favorite pastime.

Mrs. Gipperich, the old lady who was so seriously injured by falling down a flight of steps last week, was somewhat improved yesterday, and her physician has now some hope of her recovery.

Mr. Joseph R. Oxley, the correct and affable Clerk of Select Council, who has been indoors for the past two weeks, on account of sickness, was out yesterday. His many friends will be glad to hear of his recovery.

The citizens on Observatory Hill have at last secured that plank side walk on the Perrysville Road which they have so long been desiring. It extends from the head of Beaver street around the road to the city line.

Ten thousand dollars has been subscribed for a plank road from Woodville to Evergreen, in Ross township, a distance of two miles. The necessary legislation has been secured, the route surveyed, and the work will commence shortly.

The Horses stolen from the stable of Mr. S. Watson, last week, have been recovered through the agency of ex Chief Bowden, who found them in a ravine some distance from the city, looking as though they had been put through some hard work.

Committed For Thirty Days—Blasius Rauch, of the South Side Hotel, made information before Justice Barker charging John Brown with disorderly conduct. John is a constitutional loafer, and in order to get clear of him for a time, he was committed to jail for thirty days.

Workmen are busily engaged in refitting the Fifth Ward School House. Contrary to general expectation, the walls were found to be almost uninjured, and but a small portion was required to be taken down. The western bell tower will be rebuilt. The building, it is thought, will be ready for occupancy about July.

The gentlemanly and efficient President of Select Council is talked of in connection with the State Senatorship for the next term. His suave manners, executive ability, unimpeachable integrity and clear common sense are worth anything in our legislative halls, Allegheny county could have no better representative.

The Fifth and Sixth wards (late Manchester) have improved rapidly since consolidating with the city. Real estate has advanced very much in price, and building improvements have been remarkably active. Last week a small lot on one of the principal streets, was sold for double the price it was bought for three years ago.

Assault and Battery—August Sax made information before Justice Ammon charging Joseph Grimm with assault and battery. The parties were employed in a saw mill in East Birmingham where they got into a difficulty which resulted in the fight when it is alleged that Grimm knocked the prosecutor down. The accused was arrested and held to bail for his appearance at court.

The Shooting Affray.—Yesterday morning the parties interested in the shooting affray which occurred in Reserve township appeared before Squire Mayor Callow, when a compromise was effected and the suits withdrawn, the prosecutors in each case paying the costs. Steinbaugh, the man who was shot, is not so badly injured as was expected and he will be about again in a few days.

A Ring.

The office of Alderman Bolster exhibited a little life in a criminal way yesterday. Miss Christiana Lotshe appeared before the official and made information charging Margaret Reilly with larceny as bailee. Christiana states she was employed with Margaret at a house in Pittsburgh, in October last. One evening Margaret wishing to attend a "light fantastic" entertainment, and desiring to be arrayed in proper style, secured the loan of a gold ring valued at fifteen dollars from her companion. It is alleged she became so enamored with the jewelry as to retain possession of it, and though asked, has steadily refused to give it back. Warrant issued.

MUNICIPAL.

Special Meeting of Councils—The Business for Consideration

Thursday night, Councils will hold a special meeting to take into consideration the report of the Ordinance Committee, laid over at the last meeting. The papers submitted to Councils embrace the first installment of the new city charter, an act in relation to street improvements, one in relation to the Directors of the Poor, and one in reference to taxing banks and insurance companies.

The new charter is a revision of the old, with a striking out of some portions and several changes. The most important are those providing for a change in the time of holding charter elections and increasing the term of the Mayor from two to three years, and making the official ineligible to re-election—the present Mayor being excepted in this proviso. The most important change is that of the election. It is proposed to have it fall on the second Tuesday of December. Under the present plan of holding it on the same day as the general election, it has been found that other than local influences control. Some of the advocates for a change favor a day some time in March. They contend that a December day is too short. That most of the voting at the Primary meetings especially, will have to be done after dark, and thus greater opportunity will be offered for fraud. Darkness seems to be unfavorable for fair play in a primary election. The argument is certainly worthy of consideration. By this plan the officers would take their seats about the first of April, instead of the middle of January as now.

The act in relation to Poor Directors provides for a Board consisting of six members to be elected for three years, two members retiring each year—the election to be by Council instead of the people, as it is now.

The act in relation to Banks and Insurance companies imposes upon these corporations a tax, not decided yet, probably one mill, similar to the tax in Pittsburgh. Heretofore Allegheny has reaped no benefit in the way of taxes from these institutions, and it is thought the city revenue may be increased from this source without oppressing the companies or banks.

This business will have to be finished up as soon as possible, in order that the action of Councils may receive the sanction of the Legislature before the adjournment of that body. The changes proposed have been talked of for some time, and it is thought no opposition will be manifested.

SOUTH SIDE.

The streets on the South Side were in a horrible condition yesterday. Ferry boats may be advantageously used at some of the street crossings.

Noisy.—John Freitz came before Justice Heisel, yesterday, and made information charging Henry Ritz with disorderly conduct. It appears that Henry had been indulging too freely in lager beer, and became not only noisy but belligerant, and wanted to fight, annoying his neighbors. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

A Worthless Husband.—Mrs. Mary Field made information before Justice Heisel yesterday, charging her husband, Richard Field, with assault and battery. She alleges that the accused is a habitual drunkard, and not only refuses to provide for the support of herself and children, but on Saturday night he came home drunk, beat and abused her and his children, and then put her out of doors. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Disorderly.—Charles Stevenson appears to have been indulging too freely in "benzine" Saturday night, and when he returned to his home at a late hour, he amused himself by acting in a disorderly manner, abusing his wife and family and annoying the peaceable citizens of the neighborhood by his drunken brawls. Information was made before Justice Salisbury by Sarah Stevenson, his wife, charging him with disorderly conduct. The accused was arrested and locked up in the Birmingham toombs, where he remained until next morning, when Mrs. S. relented and at her solicitation her husband was released.

In and Out.

Billy Bishop *alias* Billy Jones, and John Oistead, a pair of rowdies from one of the South Side boroughs, took passage on car No. 5 on the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway, on Saturday evening, and when they were called upon to pay their fare refused to do so, and acted in a very disorderly manner. The conductor remonstrated with them, but they paid no attention to him, and when his car reached Justice Barker's office he stopped the car and requested the assistance of an officer to eject the scamps. Offices Stemlar responded to the call and the fellows were brought out and taken into the Justice's office. The Justice advised them to pay their fare and behave themselves properly, but they refused and not only acted in a disorderly manner in the office, but abused the officers. The conductor then made an information against them and the 'Squire, after a hearing, imposed a fine of five dollars upon each of them, and in default of payment committed them to jail for forty-eight hours. They were conducted to the hill where they remained until yesterday morning, when they were released on payment of fines and costs.

"The Thief of Time."

"Procrastination" is said to be "the thief of time," a saying readily verified by reasoning from cause to effect, but it is by no means the only thief of that much abused, yet often wished for article. One Patrick Campbell has entered into competition with the universally acknowledged thief and commenced operations by stealing somebody's clock, whose we are unable to say, as Patrick refused to make any revelations calculated to throw light on the matter. About a month since Patrick was arrested by the night police in Birmingham, between two and three o'clock in the morning, in a semi drunken state, having in his possession at the time a large sized mantle clock, apparently new. He was taken to the Birmingham toombs and locked up for the night. The next morning he was brought before Justice Salisbury, who questioned him as to how he came in possession of the clock, to which Patrick replied: "Sure, yer Honor, and its me wife's; did'nt she buy it hersilf an pay for it, and was'nt it mesilf that was takin it to the shop to git minded."

The justice was somewhat suspicious of the story, whereupon Patrick referred him to several prominent citizens whom he said would vouch for the truth of his story. The justice told him if he would just step out and bring one of the gentlemen mentioned and get him to vouch for him it would be all right. Patrick was exceedingly willing to do that, and started out saying that he would be back in a few minutes. The worthy justice waited not only a few minutes but a few hours, and a few days, but Patrick did not come back to claim his clock. On Saturday night a man was arrested by the name of Patrick who had arrested Patrick and brought to the office, on a charge of drunkenness. The justice looked at him and recognized his old customer of the clock, Patrick Campbell, although he had given a different name. He was asked if he had ever been there before and admitted the fact. The justice then called his attention to the clock and asked him if he knew anything about it to which he replied; "Sure yer Honor, an didn't I lave it here." He was again questioned as to where he got possession of the clock, and replied that he had bought it from a man in Allegheny. The justice having been fooled once, resolved to be on the safe side and instead of allowing Pat, to go after a man to vouch for him, sent him to jail as a vagrant for a period of thirty days. Patrick's procrastination in accounting for the possession of the clock, has cost him thirty days.

(From the Health Reporter.

Rheumatism.

This disease is especially liable to occur as an effect of cold or check of perspiration, and an accumulation of uric or lithic acid in the blood, which acts upon the muscular and nervous systems, producing pain, swelling, contraction, &c.

The vitiated state of the blood is the primary cause of Rheumatism, and the terrible racking pains and aches are merely the secondary consequences, which it is in vain to attempt to cure by external applications, &c., alone.

Of all the remedies of this disease, those which remove the uric acid from the blood, and produce the greatest abundance of these deposits in the urine, should be given the preference.

The fact, this is the only true and scientific course of treatment for this painful disease.

As soon as a remedy for that purpose gets up such an action the patient begins to convalesce and soon gets well.

In old cronic cases, where contractions of joints, thickenings or concretions, have taken place, their removal will take a much longer time, but by a perseverence in this systematic course, the *materies morbi* will finally yield to the antagonistic remedy, as snow melts the sun.

We have seen so many permanent cures of long standing cases, that we have implicit confidence in this systematic course, and an abiding faith in the remedies which we have at our command.

Every part of the system is liable to an attack of Rheumatism, but the hips, loins, knees, ancles, wrists and shoulders are its more ordinary preferences. It often shifts from one part to another, especially when in its acute stage, hence the inutility of blisters or liniments.

The cause is in the blood. Remove the cause, and the effect ceases. This we prefer to do by vegetable remedies. Regular neutralizers of the cause—antidotes to the poison.

These antidotes to the rheumatic diathesis we always keep on hand.

We prepare our own compounds and have our prescriptions filled under our own supervision, out of the *best quality* of medicines, without regard to cost.

Give our system and remedies a trial, if you are troubled with this painful disease. L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
132 Grant Street.

Auction Sales of Real Estate.—The property 109 Beaver street, Allegheny, will be sold on the premises Wednesday next at 2 o'clock.

The fine property 72 Washington avenue will be sold on the premises Thursday next at 2 o'clock.

The farm lands of the late Col. Jas. A. Gibson, being about 400 acres, in Pine township, will be sold at 159 Federal street, Allegheny, Friday next at 11 o'clock. Particulars by
A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

Alexander's superior kid gloves—full assortment opened this morning, at Macrum, Glyde & Co.'s, No. 78 and 80 Market street.

If you want your hair dressed or frizzled after the latest fashion, a comfortable shave, a luxurious bath or a little skillful cupping and leeching, any or all, go to Williamson's popular saloon, No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny. T

Bargains for men at Macrum, Glyde & Co.'s, Nos. 78 and 80 Market street. At sixty cents each, men's fine white merino under shirts and drawers (slightly soiled), a decided bargain; at sixty cents, ten boxes (100 collars) men or boys' paper collers, any size, good style; at thirty-seven and a half cents each, men's heavy grey merino drawers and shirts.

Hecker's Farina forms a very agreeable light nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers. T

The Best Time to Sow Clover.

During eighteen years I have kept up the practice of sowing clover seed in April and have never lost a crop.

I have sown from fifteen to fifty acres per year. I sow in as dry a time as I can get, and when the ground is as much cracked as I can conveniently have it. The seeds then fall into the cracks, and are in a great measure prevented from being washed away.

In sowing, twelve pounds to the acre of your wheat field is a fair supply, but some farmers decidedly prefer mixing with it orchard grass seed, two bushels of the latter to twelve pounds of the clover seed, sowing the clover seed first by itself, afterwards the orchard grass seed. The latter should be mixed with twice its bulk of sand or ashes, the more easily to sow it. The mixture of the two kinds makes a much better hay than clover alone, produces more hay at first cutting, while the after math is much greater, and the autumn pasture much more luxuriant and enduring, and it is believed exempt from hovening of cattle.

MARRIED:

FISHER—SMITH—On Tuesday evening, at the Pastor's residence, Allegheny, by Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., CHARLES CARROLL FISHER to JENNIE SMITH, both of Allegheny.

DIED.

SERGEANT—Sunday, February 13th, 1870, at 11:30 A. M., Mrs. LYDIA SERGEANT, wife of John A. Sergeant, in the 42d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, 28 Watson street, TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

McCLAIN—At Austin, Texas, December 26, 1868, Captain DAVID McCLAIN, late of the 61st regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and 26th U. S. Infantry.

The funeral will take place TO-DAY, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 36 Virgin alley, near Wood street. Friends of the family are invited.

GROUNDS—On Sunday evening, February 13, at 8 o'clock, JOHN GROUNDS, in the 91st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Thirteenth ward, (Minersville,) TO-DAY, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DUNN—On Monday, February 14th, 1870, at 1 o'clock A. M., MARGARET DUNN, in the 44th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, Chartiers township, the former residence of James Flanigan, Esq. Services will be held at 9 o'clock A. M., in St. Philip's Church. Carriages will leave Meyer & Son's, No. 412 Penn street, on Wednesday morning, at 8½ o'clock. Funeral to proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with Plain and Imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods procured. Offices open at all h